THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

The Canadian English-Jewish Weekly

VOL. XXV — MONTREAL, AUGUST 20, 1943 — No. 46

Trans-Sahara Slaves Freed

Jews and others who have been employed, under appalling conditions, as slave laborers on the construction of the Trans-Sahara Railway, or in the coal-mines of Kenadsa, have now been given complete liberty to leave the region. They are now able to undertake useful work of their own choosing as a result of the activities of the joint commission for political prisoners and refugees, which was set up last January under the joint chairmanship of the British and American Consuls-General in Algiers. The commission has reported that all persons interned in concentration camps have now been incorporated into work companies.

The French authorities have agreed that, on presentation of a contract of employment, identity cards and ration cards shall be issued to the released refugees and prisoners. Released internees who are unable to work on account of age or physical disability are being cared for by the public welfare and relief division of the North African Economic Board in special rehabilitation camps.

Complaints that some Polish Jews in Morocco and Algiers, especially those who had served in the International Brigade, had not been released from internment camps because Polish consular authorities had refused to recognise their Polish citizenship, led to a memorandum being submitted by Dr. Schwarzbart to the Polish Government, according to the London Jewish Chronicle. As a result, the Polish Consuls in Casablanca and Algiers have been requested by telegram immediately to transmit an exhaustive report

Joint Statement On Palestine Expected

Rep. Emanuel Celler, (Dem.-N.Y.) said in Washington that he was informed by "thoroughly reliable sources" that the British Foreign Office and the State Department will issue a joint statement shortly "silencing all discussion on the Arabian-Jewish question in Palestine."

"It will, in effect, be an implied but nonetheless conclusive acceptance of the Macdonald white paper of 1939 which decreed that no more than 75,000 Jews will be admitted to Palestine for a five-year period," Celler said in a statement.

Declaring that the announcement will "smash the hopes of those who dared look towards Palestine as the one realistic approach to the solution of the homelessness of a driven people," he added that it also would spell the doom of the Zionist cause.

"Even more alarming," Celler remarked, "is the accompanying information that the joint statement will be issued with the knowledge and consent of the President. Although he was importuned to stay the hand of the State Department, the reactionary forces were stronger . . .

"In the name of expediency and appeasement, under the shallow pretence of military and political necessity, Palestine as a homeland for the Jews becomes the lost Atlantis of a helpless, hopeless, unwanted people."

Celler said that of the 75,000 certificates of entrance allotted by the Macdonald White Paper less than 29,000 remain unused. Adherence to the White Paper, he added, will mean that in 1944 Jewish immigration into Palestine will cease if as voted by a majority of Arabs.

BNAI BRITH WAR BOND SALES TOTAL $112,500,000

Bnai Brith topped the $100,000,000 mark in U.S. war bond sales on August 1 with a total of $112,500,000, enough to pay for an armada of more than 300 Flying Fortresses, as a result of the culmination of a 70-day bond drive by the Women's Supreme Council of Bnai Brith during which time the Bnai Brith women sold $13,397,000 worth, making their total since January 1st $19,450,000. Henry Monsky is president of Bnai Brith and chairman of its National War Service Committee.

This special campaign, designed to sell enough bonds to pay for 500 pieces of fighting equipment, was directed by Mrs. Benjamin Samuels, of Chicago, national war bond chairman of the Bnai Brith Women, who recently received a Treasury Department citation. Bnai Brith's national total of $112,500,000 represents bonds and stamps sold through the direct recorded efforts of the 175,000 men, women and young people organized in 1,500 lodges, women's groups and youth chapters in 500 communities.

Of the total amount, the men's lodges sold $68,000,000 worth and the women's groups accounted for $40,606,000. Aleph Zadik Aleph, youth organization, is credited with sales of $3,000,000, and the Bnai Brith Girls with $1,500,000 worth.

JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE LINKED WITH VAST ARMS RING AT TRIAL OF GUN-RUNNERS

BEN-GURION CHARGES FRAME-UP TO DEFAME JEWS AND INCITE ANGLO-AMERICAN OPINION AGAINST THEM

Much criticism of the British authorities has arisen in the Palestine Jewish community, especially among those nearest the Jewish agency, because of alleged anti-Semitism in the military inquiring into gun running in which Jews are said to be connected.

The prosecutor, Maj. Gen. J. L. Baxter, assisted by Capt. G. W. Treadwell, in prosecuting two Jewish civilians, Abraham Rachlin and Leib Sirkin, for the illegal possession of arms and ammunition submitted evidence furnished principally by the Palestine police who had received it from two British Army privates, C. A. Stoner and C. R. Harris, who were found guilty of illegal possession of arms and ammunition and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

The soldiers appeared as witnesses for the prosecution, testifying that the arms they procured on behalf of an unnamed organisation were delivered to Jewish settlements in the vicinity of Haifa.

The principal reason for the indignation in Jewish circles appears to be an address made in the military court by Maj. R. B. Verdin, counsel for the soldiers. He spoke of their under-privileged home environment, their poor education and lack of knowledge of the world and of money, of their clean military records over a long period and then went on, as he said, "to show they became entangled by the machinations of powerful and

frontiers and the threat of concentration camps no longer faces the Palestinian Jews, some of their soldiers have fallen under the influence of this organization and are no longer working in the interests of the United Nations?

"If so, it is a state of affairs which should be broadcast throughout the United Nations.

"It cannot be that this Jewish Agency, the fountain of Jewish policy, which has been crying out to the United Nations to save and succor their downtrodden people and bring peace to their oppressed race, is now behind the scenes working against interests of the United Nations and against the future of the Middle East."

David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency, issued the following statement:

"The executive of the Jewish Agency is submitting to His Majesty's Government a vigorous protest against the slanderous and anti-Semitic attack made by Major Verdin in the trial of two British soldiers. The Jewish Agency regards this incident as a crude frameup designed to defame the Jewish people, discredit the Jewish war effort and bring Jewish soldiers into disrepute in the eyes of their British comrades and higher military authorities.

"It regards this as part of a systematic whispering campaign, conducted for some time past by an anti-Semitic group in the country [illegible]

[illegible] the Jewish future in Palestine.

"The executive of the Jewish Agency is asking His Majesty's Government to inquire into the entire matter and to take the necessary measures for putting an

and to these political intrigues."

In the course of proceedings in a military court against the two British soldiers charged on five separate counts with illegal possession of arms, testimony was submitted both by the prosecution and by the defense that, according to Maj W. Russell Lawrence, president of court, showed that "the safety and defense of Palestine" was being threatened by "a vast and dangerous organization with vast resources behind it.

Maj. Richard B. Verdin, counsel for the defense, described this same organization as "having tentacles even outside Palestine," and attributed to it almost every aspect of gangsterdom damaging to the cause of the United Nations, as well as threatening the internal security of this country.

While the organization for the most part went almost unnamed, an alleged connection between it and the Jewish Agency was mentioned several times.

The trial has created a sensation. Both the prosecutor and defense counsel have mentioned in statements at the trial the Jewish Agency for Palestine as a proper recipient of the arms. It was believed that if the prosecution case was proved entirely it would be tantamount to establishing members of the Agency, was set up under Article 24 [illegible] British mandate for Pal[illegible] were involved in [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] Government for its Palestine policy, which was termed by Lord Davies "the last instalment of appeasement," Viscount Cranborne, Government spokesman in the House of Lords, declared that only victory can bring a solution to the problems of the Jewish people.

Viscount Cranborne disclosed that Jews would be given places on the Intergovernmental Committee which is being set up as a result of the recent Anglo-American refugee conference at Bermuda. The Lord Privy Seal also stated that plans for the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee are progressing.

Lord Cranborne's reply was evoked by the statement of Lord Davies condemning Britain's refugee policy as applied to Palestine and warning that the White Paper policy which England is now applying is invalid. During the course of his remarks, Lord Davies said: "The record of admission of refugees into Palestine is not particularly bright. The episode of the Struma forms one of the blackest pages in the record of the Administration."

He appealed to the Government to remove entirely the restrictions on entry into Palestine and to abolish the White Paper, which he characterized as "the last instalment of appeasement." He asserted that it was doubtful whether that document was "valid or legal."

"The refusal of the Government to remove it," he continued, "is arousing suspicion as to the sincerity of its protestations concerning the Jewish refugees." He warned the peers against "the insidious poisonous effect of anti-Semitism."

Following remarks by a number of other speakers among them the Bishop of Chichester, who urged speedy rescue measures for the victims of the Axis tyrants in occupied Europe, Viscount Cranborne replied for the Government. Reiterating that "the problem is insoluble in wartime" and that "the real solution can come only with victory," he denounced anti-Semitism as "utter degradation of civilization."

Referring to Palestine's contribution to the refugee problem, he said that that country had absorbed 300,000 immigrants since 1919. "The Government is prepared to admit an additional 34,000 children," he continued, "whose entry is permissible until March, 1944, but the difficulty of obtaining exit permits for Jews in enemy-occupied countries is deflecting the Government's intentions."

Says Only Victory Can Save Jews

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Worries About Killing Bird

First Lieutenant Harold E. Segal, ace flyer from New York City, ran his score of Japanese planes to seven, saved a fellow pilot's life and escaped death with a perpendicular dive into a cloud bank during his latest battle in the skies over the Solombons.

But to hear Segal tell about his and other fights, he wasn't half as worried on that day, August 2, as he was July 11, when he floated for twenty-four hours in a rubber

Zeros and twenty-seven bombers July 11, and Segal shot down three before his troubles began, when a Zero's guns shot out his oil line.

"With my heart in my throat I settled down for the inevitable," he said. "I might as well have thrown the stick over for all the good it was doing. Those Japanese bullets sounded like hail hitting a tin roof when they smacked against my protective armor."

Segal hit the water in a cloud of spray, got into his lifeboat and began to drift. While he was sitting there a big bird landed on his knee.

"I said to myself, 'Rick (Eddie Rickenbacker) had nothing on

(Continued on Page Four)

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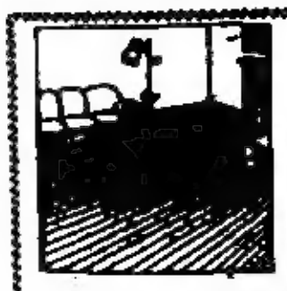

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CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

Herewith enclosed find two dollars for which you may print the following greeting in the SPECIAL NEW YEAR NUMBER of THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW.

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Social Notes— Montreal

Mrs. A. Keyfitz, Addington Avenue, has returned from a week's stay at St. Jerome.

Mrs. H. Freeman, Trans Island Avenue, has returned from The Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ontario.

Mrs. David R. Miller, Girouard Avenue, is visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. M. Beckman and son, Howard, and daughter, Susan, Decarie Boulevard, have returned home from a holiday spent at New York, and Pittsburg, Johnstown, and Jerome, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. M. Leon, Cote St. Luc Road, is visiting relatives in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenberg and children, Phillip and Janice, McDonald Avenue, have returned from Ivry.

Mrs. Robert Friedman, Kent Avenue, has returned after spending the season at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Roston, Lacombe Avenue, spent their holiday at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. M. Salomon and family, Grey Avenue, have returned after spending most of the summer at Ivry.

Mrs. D. Salins, of Boston, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, Queen Mary Road.

Mrs. B. B. Rabinovitch and daughters, Karen and Norina, Lacombe Avenue, are back from Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Klein and baby daughter, Jason Trans Island Avenue, are spending a holiday at St. Faustin.

Mrs. P. Ressler, Dorval Avenue, is back from Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Barza, Melrose Avenue, have returned from Morin Heights.

Mrs. J. Usher, Queen Mary Road, is spending a holiday at Noyan, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Goldberg, MacDonald Avenue, are at Magog.

Mrs. M. Perlman, Marcil Avenue, has returned from Magog.

Mrs. A. Weiss, Grovehill Place, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. M. M. Margulis, of Charleston, West Virginia, have returned from Ottawa, where they were the guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shenkman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rost and Miss Gwyneth Rust, Vendome Avenue, have returned from Ivry.

Mrs. Ben Friedman, Queen Mery Road, spent most of the summer at Ivry.

Mrs. Max Feldman and sons, Errol and Michael, Vendome Avenue are back from Ivry.

Corporal Herbert Ross, of Tampa, Florida, is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. Rosenstein, and his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Klein, Trans Island Avenue.

Mrs. Max Wilanski, Prudhomme Avenue, is spending two weeks at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Richstone, MacDonald Avenue, spent a few days at Magog, Quebec.

Nathan Keyfitz of Ottawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Keyfitz, Addington Avenue, has returned from Chicago, where he took summer courses at the University of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Simon, Kitchener Avenue, were the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Grover, at Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bornstein, 5041 Victoria Avenue, had as their guest the latter's brother, Michael Greengrass, of Paterson, N.J., for the past four weeks. Mr. Greengrass is a printing instructor in the public schools in Paterson. While in Montreal he went fishing with Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Bornstein.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Ballon, Atwater Avenue, are spending a holiday at Ivry.

Miss Nina Mae Finkelstein, Olivier Avenue, was the guest of Miss Minda Bronfman at Ste. Marguerite.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blumer and family, Murray Hill Avenue, have returned from the Laurentians where they spent the summer.

Mrs. Lloyd G. Stern, Redfern Avenue, was the guest for a few days of Mrs. Arthur Fremes, at Ste. Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Prinsky, Victoria Avenue, are back from Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. A. S. Jacobs and children, David and Beth, Lansdowne Avenue, have returned from Ivry.

M. Rasminsky, of Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Abe Bronfman, Westmount Avenue.

Mrs. S. S. Riven and little daughter, Audrey, of Nashville, Tennessee, who was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Sherbrooke Street West, are with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jacobs, at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kirsch, Victoria Avenue, spent two weeks at Magog.

Mrs. Herbert Myers, Redfern Avenue, has returned from Ivry.

Mrs. Lawrence Lande and daughter, Denise, Roslyn Avenue, have returned from Detroit, where they visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Pressin.

Miss Zenith Hankin, of East Liverpool, Ohio, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Lyon P. Stearn, Grosvenor Avenue.

Miss Doris Kert, Redfern Avenue, spent a holiday in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. L. G. Lesser and Miss Bertha Lesser, Sherbrooke Street West, have returned from Halifax, N.S., having visited the former's daughter, Mrs. H. Kitz.

Mrs. Bernard I. Lande and family, Belvedere Place, have returned from Chester, N.J., where they were the guests of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. William Dunlger, at their summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hart, Cote des Neiges Road, have returned from Ivry.

Mrs. J. Lerner, of Toronto, is here for a month, visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lerner, 2705 Maplewood Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sable and family have returned to New York, after visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Petinsky, 5130 Esplanade Avenue, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rasenblatt, of Paterson, N.J., are stopping at the Mount Royal Hotel for two weeks. Mrs. Rosenblatt has relatives here.

Mrs. E. Fineberg, Hutchison Street, is spending a holiday at Noyan, Quebec.

Mrs. I. Kornbluth, and daughter, Joyce, Pratt Avenue, have returned from Crystal Beach, Ontario, where they visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lubotta.

Miss Zelda Rabinovitz, Hutchison Street, is in New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Dryer.

Mrs. D. Saltzman and Miss Beatrice Saltzman, Durocher Street, are spending some time at Noyan, Quebec.

Miss Shirley Minkowsky, City Hall Avenue, has returned from two-week visit in New York and Newark, N.J.

Mrs. I. Brodie, Harland Avenue, has returned from a three-week stay at Carlsbet Springs, and was also in Ottawa, visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. M. Loeb.

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ACE FLIER WORRIES ABOUT KILLING BIRD

(Continued from Page One)

me," and grabbed the bird by the throat, intended to hold him captive in case I needed food."

(Rickenbacker, first world war ace, captured a bird for food while adrift in the Pacific with companions late last year, after their plane had been forced down on a flight mission.)

"But I used too much strength, and the bird went limp," Segal continued. "I worked a long time on that bird, trying to revive him, but he was dead.

"I'd have given anything to bring him back to life. I couldn't get the story of the Ancient Mariner out of my mind. I was sure this was an albatross."

But his good luck held, and he was picked up.

On June 30, in his first meeting with the Japanese, Segal downed a bomber and a fighter plane.

His latest battle was fought over Bougainville Island, in the northern Solomons, on August 2 while he and Lieutenant Gene Dillow, of Cobden, Ill., was escorting an Allied plane. Apparently the Zeros were lying in wait and attacked. In the first minute Segal shot down in flames a Zero which was tailing Dillow's plane.

Family Life Undergoes Swift Changes

A change in attitude toward youth and age is the main trend in family life noted in a study of new trends brought about by the war. The report, made public by the Jewish Social Service Association, was prepared by the agency's committee on families in wartime, of which Sonia Penn, supervisor of the East Manhattan district, is chairman.

The adolescent is no longer the protected school boy, the report said. At 17 he is encouraged to enlist, to grow up quickly and shoulder the burden of present day adulthood, while older men and women, formerly shelved as productive members of society, now feel a social usefulness when called back to desk or factory jobs.

These trends are causing reorganization of the family because of the change in relationship between members of the family, the report said.

"The tempo at which changes take place today force us to reorganize our lives on short notice and turn present day living into a series of interludes," it declared. "We can no longer plan in years; the year sometimes is shortened to a month or less. Family case work can accept the limitations of contracted time and use it constructively by seeing the individual, his problem and his reactions to it in relation to the changing environment. The family agency is prepared to help with problems resulting from this state of transition in family living."

The Jewish Agency informed the Palestine Government that it is ready to care immediately for 20,000 Jewish children from Nazi Europe, in addition to the 5,000 already arranged for.

VICTORY

Victory's price is mounting. More millions must be raised for ships, planes, tanks, guns, bombs, shells and bullets. Have a share in the victory by *saving* to—buy Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates and Stamps—pay the necessarily heavy income taxes—keep up your life insurance and provide for your future independence. Such a programme of determined, systematic saving is part of the price of VICTORY.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. Nathan Tarlow and daughter, Irene, of Salem, Mass., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harris at their summer cottage at Plage Laval.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fischer and son, Murray, of New York, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Petinsky, 5130 Esplanade Avenue.

S. Schaffer, Bloomfield Avenue, has left for Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Miss Hilda Mintz, of West End Avenue, New York, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Abramowitz, Davaar Avenue, will be in Atlantan for two weeks.

Pte. Nelson Minkowsky has returned to St. John's, N.B., after spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Minkowsky, City Hall Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Weingarten, Clark Street, celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary on August 18.

S. Stadiner, Jeanne Mance Street, has returned from a holiday at Le Macaza, where he visited his son and daughter-in-law, [illegible], and [illegible] Stadiner, and Mrs. Hyman Weingarten and son, Gilbert Alan, of Hackensack, N. J., are spending several weeks in Montreal visiting relatives, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weingarten, Clark Street.

M'me Deborah Baraba, de l'Epee Avenue, has returned home from a vacation spent at Lac L'Achigan and on the Saguenay cruise.

Stopping at Lewinson's Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, were: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Caps, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Feis, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Fine, Dr. and Mrs. I. Hirshberg, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tepetsky, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. M. Weisler, Mesdames R. Wreschner, M. Cohen, Harvey Schwartz, H. N. Rosenthal, Misses Millie Bacal, Ruth Bernett, Edna Cohen, Mary Cohen, Phyllis Cohen, Gladys Dermansky, Freda Glassberg, Evelyn Glickman, Esther Hubscher, Liza Klopfer, Mary Marks, Anne Marks, Sylvia Rubenstein, Ernestine Rieder, Riva Silver, Ruth Solomon, Julia Schafran, Grace Shalinsky; F. A. Lampert, of Toronto; Abraham Lepine, of Chicago, Ill.; and A. Siversky, of Hawkesbury, Ont.

At Laing's Inn, Ste-Agathe were: Morris Bleher, Misses Sara Scolnick, Bea Scolnick, Lucy Moscovitch; Philip Trachtenberg, Mr. and Mrs. S. Trachtenberg, Arthur Trachtenberg, Mrs. S. Ditkofsky, Mr. and Mrs. D. Zalov, Misses Ruth Cohen, Ida Sherman, Zelda Ornstein, Libby Frank; Louis Silverman, Louis Horlick, Misses Betty Bernstein, Helen Bacal; Harold Frank, Jack Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ornstein, Miss Sara Rabinovitch, Moe Guzman, Mrs. Joseph Lande, Mr. and Mrs. Max Margolis, Misses Reva Andursky, Rita Finifter, Claire Lubert, Leonore Briskin, Mrs. H. Balinsky, Mr. and Mrs. L. Shatsky, Eddie Yaffe, J. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Davidow, David Nadler, Leonard Levine, Mr. and Mrs. B. Levine, Mrs. S. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. D. Laterman, Misses Freda Vinik, Ida Colman, Sara Trager; A. Kandel, Mrs. I. Berkofsky, Sgt. Al. Shainer, Miss Malca Magidson, Moe Pupas, David Hosat.

Staying at The Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ont., were: M. Bernstein, S. L. Bloom, L. Greenwald, E. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Horn, Mrs. S. Feldman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kugler, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lebovitz, Mr. and Mrs. N. Lifshitz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ostroff, Mr. and Mrs. I. Caplan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Adler, Mrs. Z. Mandel, Mrs. R. Macklovitch, Mrs. H. Cohen, H. Phillips, Mrs. S. Smolovitch, John Williams, all of Montreal; George Simon, Miss Mollie Simon, Miss Helen Seger, of Alexandria; Mrs. D. Goldblatt, Mrs. V. Young, Miss Eva Young, all of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Leon Feldman, Mrs. F. Grouchko, Mrs. F. S. Hayes, of New York; Miss Sonia Segelle, of Bread Loaf, Vermont; C. Rosen, and Harry, of Valleyfield, Que., I. Schaeffer, Mrs. N. Wendman, and Mort., of Drummondville, Mr. and Mrs. W. Merrill, of Morrisburg, Ont., Mr. and Mrs. S. Feiler, of Ottawa, Ont., Mrs. S. Cohan, of Kingston, Ont., and Mr. and Mrs. G. Shaw, of Smith's Falls, Ont.

QUEBEC CITY

Mrs. S. Gold, and son, Barrie, who spent the past month at Lake St. Joseph, have returned home.

Mrs. E. Gillman and daughter, Barbara, have returned from Lac Brule, where they spent the past few weeks.

Miss Zelda Solak spent her vacation at Lake St. Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Manny Hart and children, Ian and Betty, are home from Lake St. Joseph.

Miss Shirley Rubin, Levis Avenue, was on vacation at Lake St. Joseph.

Mrs. Louis Pedvis and daughter, Lorraine, are back from Lake St. Joseph, where they spent the past three weeks.

Miss Rhoda Steinman, of Sherbrooke, is the guest of Miss Leanore Bain, d'Aiguillon Street, and spent some time as the guest of her uncle, Max Steinman, at Lac Beauport.

Mrs. P. Joseph and children, Mitchell and Judith are with Mrs. Joseph's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lax, St. Cyrille Street, having spent the past month at Lake St. Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Bushenbaum are spending their vacation at Val Morin.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Hendler, Holland Avenue, were at The Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ont., for a few weeks.

Mrs. S. Serchuk, Moncton Avenue, is spending her vacation at Lake St. Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Fitch, of Montreal, were at the Chateau Frontenac.

Dr. and Mrs. I. N. Slone and daughter, Francoise, of Montreal, are spending the summer at Lake St Joseph.

Dr. and Mrs. Roman Pylewsky and son, David, are at Lake St. Joseph.

Miss Etty Silver, of Montreal, is at Lake St. Joseph.

Mrs. S. C. Bigman and daughter, Susan, have returned from a vacation at Lake St. Joseph.

Miss Ann Nathanson, of Montreal, is spending her holidays at Lake St. Joseph.

Louis Shimmelman, Belvedere Avenue, is on vacation at Lake St. Joseph.

Sgt. and Mrs. William Gross, Dufferin Terrace, are spending a two-week furlough in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Greenstein, Dufferin Terrace, are spending ten weeks in Montreal.

Miss Sylvia Kirshblatt, St. Valier Street, spent her holidays at Lake St. Joseph.

Mrs. I. B. Cherry, Holland Avenue, has returned from Lac Brule where she visited her daughter, Dvora.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Slatkin, of New York, are the guests of the latter's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Schulman, Levis Avenue.

Miss Freda Wolofsky, of Toronto, visited her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wolofsky.

Misses Minnie and Edith Weiser who spent the summer at Lake St. Joseph, have returned home.

Nathan Fish, of Montreal, spent a few days in Quebec, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. Fish, Des Prairies Street.

Rabbi and Mrs. Abraham Jacobson of New York, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hertzen, St. Cyrille Street. Mrs. Jacobson is National Secretary of American Junior Hadassah.

Cpl. H. Grusko, R.C.A., has been invalided home from England.

Miss Bertha Steingart, of Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Ash at Val St. Michel.

Miss Gladys Forster, of Montreal, spent the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Forster, Des Prairies Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lieff, spent several days the guest of the latter's mother, Mrs. F. Lazarovitz, Brown Avenue.

Mrs. C. Marks and her daughters, Rose, Dora and Hattie, have returned to town after having spent the summer at The Chalet, St. Agathe.

Miss Claire Miller, of Toronto, spent a few days in Quebec.

Miss Doris Meyers, of Toronto, was in town for a few days.

Miss Millie Forster, Des Prairies Street, has returned from New York.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Schulman, (nee Evelyn Held), Belvedere Avenue, at the St. Sacrement Hospital, a daughter.

Mr and Mrs. A. Reich have returned home from Cabano.

Miss Sylvia Deitcher, St. Foye Road, is spending her holidays at Camp Hagahama, Lake Otty.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Pedvis, who were at Lac Brule, have returned home.

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Deliverance At The Eleventh Hour

By Maximilian Hurwitz

On a chilly night in August 1855, in the White Russian town of Bobruisk, eighty Jewish youths lay asleep in their street clothes on the floor of a barrack, their only bedding a pile of filthy straw. A tiny oil lamp cast its faint glimmer upon the room, whose windows were barred and whose thick, iron door was bolted and guarded.

The sleepers were mere lads, many of them under ten. Unkempt, unwashed, pale, emaciated, ragged, they presented a picture of abject misery as they lay there stirring uneasily in their sleep. Now and then the stillness was broken by a heavy sigh escaping from one of the older boys, or by the voice of some younger boy who awoke with a start as from a nightmare and cried, "Oh, mamma!"

But such outcries were quickly silenced by the brutal guard who would shout, "Quiet there, you dirty brat! or I'll break every bone in your body!" Or else, mockingly, "Cheer up sonny; you'll see your mother in heaven, all right, all right!"

Who were these unhappy boys? What offense had they committed that they were torn away from their homes and shut up in this foul and gloomy barrack? They had transgressed neither God's law nor man's. They had in fact, done no wrong at all. Their sole guilt was to be Jews and poor in a country where, at that time, it was a crime to be either, while to be both put one beyond the pale of the law.

For those were very sad days for the Jews of Russia, especially for the poor among them — and most of them were poor, indescribably poor. They were denied the most elementary rights; they were barred from virtually all desirable careers, and they were ground to earth by heavy taxes specially imposed upon Jews.

But worse than any of these hardships was the inhuman system of impressment for military service to which they were subjected. Jewish boys between eight and eighteen years of age would be seized and impressed into the army for a period of twenty-five years. The actual term of military service, however, did not begin until they were eighteen, and in the meantime the little lads would be transported to villages in far-away Siberia, where there were no Jews. There they would be placed in the homes of peasants, ostensibly to be "educated" for the army, but actually to be brought up in a non-Jewish atmosphere, thereby facilitating their conversion to Christianity.

The peasants treated their young Jewish charges worse than dogs, working them to death and beating them mercilessly on the slightest provocation. And if the unhappy youngsters survived these brutalities, as well as the tortures inflicted upon them if they refused to submit to baptism, and reached the age of eighteen, they would be inducted into the army, where for twenty-five years they were constantly drilled, flogged, fed food unfit for dogs, and otherwise maltreated.

But the saddest thing of all was that the impressment of Jewish boys had to be done by the Jews themselves. For each Jewish community was held responsible for its annual quota of recruits. Accordingly, the elders of the community, comprising twenty-four "deputies" headed by an Izhorshtchik (tax gatherer), employed press-gangs, popularly known as "catchers," to waylay and impress Jewish youths until the town's quota was filled. Such a system could not but give rise to injustice, cruelty, and graft.

The rich purchased exemption for their sons, and it was the poor man's boy who was seized, bound hand and foot, and delivered up to a fate worse than death. There were even private individuals who made a business of kidnapping poor out-of-town young men who happened to have no identification papers and selling them to the Izhorshtchiks, who were always glad to buy such victims as substitutes for the sons of the rich.

Thus there sprang up a traffic in Jewish youths. Every year, in myriads of Jewish communities throughout the vast empire of the Czars, thousands of Josephs were sold into worse than slavery by their own brethern, and mothers wailed and wrung their hands on being robbed of sons whom in all likelihood they would never see again in this world.

And the eighty Jewish youths who on that chilly night in August, 1855, lay huddled together on the straw-strewn floor of a barrack in Bobruisk, like sheep about to be led to slaughter, were the town's quota of Jewish recruits for that year. And their restlessness that night was due to the knowledge, which haunted them even in their sleep, that this was their last night in their native town; that on the morrow they would undergo a medical examination — a mere formality, for they were sure to be drafted whether physically fit or not—and then start for Siberia.

One of these unfortunates, a blue-eyed and golden-voiced boy of fourteen named Eliakum Zunser, was particularly restless that night. Finding it impossible to fall asleep, he sat up and fell to musing upon his sad fate.

His was a particularly tragic case. A native of Vilna, he was left fatherless at the age of seven. For three years he kept up his studies of the Talmud, in which he was very proficient; but the poverty of his mother, who was now the family breadwinner, forced him to quit school and go to work. He was apprenticed for six years to an embroiderer, and by the end of the first year had fully mastered the trade. But his master was a very harsh man, and soon Eliakum left him. As, however, the six-year contract which bound him to his master still had five years to run, he could not work for anybody else in Vilna.

So, at the age of eleven, he set out afoot for the distant town of Bausk, in the province of Kurland. Here he found employment, and for two years worked at his trade in the daytime and studied the Talmud and modern Hebrew literature at night. Here, too, when not yet thirteen, he composed his first song, both words and music.

Then one day — tears came to his eyes at the memory of it—he received word from his mother that his younger brother Akiba, a boy of nine, had been carried off by a press-gang. Little Akiba drafted — why, this was an outrage! For, according to the law, only families having three or more sons were to give one to the army, whereas his mother had only two children, Akiba and himself. But what did the law matter in the case of a poor widow like his mother? When she tried to shield Akiba from the "catchers," they knocked her senseless to the ground.

The news of the calamity caused Eliakum to hurry back to Vilna to comfort his mother. But soon it was again necessary for him to go to work, as his mother was too poor and too weak to support even one child. So he set out once more in search of a livelihood. After many wanderings he came to the town of Bobruisk, in the province of Minsk, arriving shortly before the High Holy Days. Unable to find work at his trade, he accepted an offer to sing in the choir of the town cantor during the holiday season. At the end of his three weeks' service as chorister, he found himself with two rubles in his pocket—for that was all the cantor had paid him—and with no prospect of employment.

Finally he agreed to become a tutor at the home of a Jewish farmer not far from Bobruisk for the fall and winter term, for which he was to receive room, board, and twenty-five rubles in cash. At the end of the term, instead of paying him in tuition, the farmer asked him to remain for another term, at the end of which he solemnly promised to pay him fifty rubles for both school seasons.

Eliakum had no choice but to continue to teach the farmer's three dunces. When the time came for the farmer to pay Eliakum the fifty rubles, the villainous rustic slipped away to Bobruisk and told the local Izhorshtchik that for twenty-five rubles he would supply him a recruit for the army. The Izhorshtchik readily paid this sum to the farmer and sent a pressgang to fetch Eliakum, who, being poor and a stranger without identification papers, was utterly helpless.

And now he was about to share the same fate as his brother Akiba, and his mother would be left with no child to comfort her in her old age. Oh, the cruelty of it all! In his breast he already felt stirring that gift, for song which later was to make him famous.

Indeed, during his weeks of detention in the barrack, he had composed two songs, one about the tragedy of the impressments in general, and the other telling the story of his own deception and betrayal by the farmer; and whenever he and the choir of prisoners that he had picked and trained, sang them, even the brutal guards would be moved to tears. And was this gift of song, which he believed God had given him that he might be of service to his people, to be nipped in the bud; and was he now to become a peasant's slave and—oh, horrors!— a renegade to the faith of his fathers?

Thus Eliakum mused on that chilly night in August, 1855, and prayed for a miracle to come and save him and his fellow prisoners.

And, lo! a miracle did happen and did save them. As Eliakum Zunser sat thus meditating upon his own misery, he was aroused from his thoughts by a great commotion in the street. The noise drew nearer and nearer, and soon there were loud knocks at the door.

"Get up, children! You are free!" some one shouted.

"Rejoice, children! There is an order from the Czar to release you!" shouted another.

It turned out that a government courier had just arrived with startling news, namely, that the cruel Czar Nicholas I had died and been succeeded by the more humane Czar Alexander II; that the Crimean War, which had been responsible for the system of impressing Jewish boys into the army, was over; and that one of the first acts of the new Emperor had been to order the release of all those who had been seized and impressed that year.

Now all this had happened six months earlier; but news travelled slowly in Russia in those days, for there were no railroads or telegraphs then, and so it was not until that night that Bobruisk had learned of these great events. At once the whole town had turned

(Continued on Page Four)

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Mountain Jews Of The Caucasus

By Fanniua Halls, in Asia Magazine

The Mountain or Daghestan Jews, locally known as Dagh Chufut, which means Mountain Jews, form an ethnic unit of about 30 thousand. They now live in small groups, mainly in the northern and eastern sections of the Caucasus, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, in the villages and towns of the Soviet republics of Daghestan and Azerbaijan. They can be found in Derbent, Makhatch-Kala, Baku and elsewhere.

The origin of the Mountain Jews has not yet been definitely established, any more than has that of another group, the Georgian Jews, who are about equal to them in number. These Georgian Jews live in a compact mass in the western part of Georgia, close to the Black Sea, and call themselves "Hebreeli" or "Israeli."

The first immigration of Jews into the Transcaucasus is recorded in ancient chronicles which state that they arrived as early as the beginning of the sixth century B.C.E. The first arrivals were probably free merchants; later others came in part as captives presented to friendly Caucasian Princes by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylonia.

Vakhusthili's "History of Georgia," the oldest history extant, informs us that a Jewish legation which had appealed to the Princes of Mtskhet, after the destruction of the first Temple at Jerusalem (586 B.C.E.) was permitted to settle on the outskirts of the city of Mtskhet in return they took it upon themselves to pay a double tax. At present there are no Jews in this ancient city but the site of the former Jewish colony is still called "Kerki," which means "tax" in Georgian. Another influx of Jewish refugees into various Transcaucasian regions came after the destruction of the Second Temple (70 C.E.)

The various cultural, ethnic, political [illegible] which the west-Caucasian (Georgian) and south-east Caucasian (Azerbaijan - Daghestan) Jews have developed, each group in its own way, account for the complete divergence between these two groups, although they once formed a homogeneous mass.

This divergence is seen first and foremost in their languages. The Georgian Jews speak the Georgian tongue. The Mountain Jews, who from the sixth century on — the beginning of religious persecutions by the Muslims — migrated from the south coast of the Caspian into Daghestan, brought with them their own Tat language derived from an Iranian people, the Tats, among whom they had settled before. Their idiom today represents a mixture of Iranian, Semitic and Turkish elements. Up to recent times the Mountain Jews wrote in Hebrew characters, but since 1928 they have been using a latinized alphabet as have the other peoples of the Soviet East. Their religious services are held in Hebrew.

Due to the lack of written records among the Mountain Jews, their oral tradition is extremely vivid and of great importance. According to this tradition, which which was repeated by various travelers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Mountain Jews are the descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel who were brought over as captives by the Assyrian Kings. This legend was that part of these tribes dwelt in the Caucasian Mountains, on the borders of Persian and Media (now Azerbaijan), along the seashore; and that they devoted their days and nights to the study of the holy Torah, fighting no battles except on account of religious disputations, speaking Hebrew, Persian and Turkish. The Mountain Jews, very proud of their descent, emphasized this point in a petition to Czar Nicholas I.

From the seventh and eighth centuries on, Judaism was so widespread throughout this area that evidences of it may still be found over the entire northeastern section of the Caucasus, and even beyond, in the ruins of many Jewish settlements especially numerous in Daghestan, and also in the very ancient Jewish cemeteries and tombstones bearing Hebrew inscriptions. Thus it may be assumed it was chiefly due to the cultural superiority of the Daghestan Jews that the Khakan of the Khazars—a mixed Asiatic-Turkish people — was converted to Judaism together with his court and part of the Khazar population during the eighth and ninth centuries.

Shortly afterward, the successful advance of Judaism was interrupted, however, by the horrible religious persecutions of the Muslims. The adherents of the Jewish faith put up such valiant resistance that it took many centuries for the fanatical Persian and Arabic sheikhs to attain their goal by fire and sword. The Jews fled wherever they could from persecution. Part of them hid deep in the mountains, others lost their lives during that struggle, and the rest finally gave up their religion for the [illegible] under the religion of the native population.

Even today there are Islamic villages in Daghestan — some also in neighboring Azerbaijan—the inhabitants of which produce ancient Hebrew Bibles and proudly relate that their forefathers, sometimes even their fathers, were Jews.

The Mountain Jews have not retained their ethnic purity. They intermarried with women of the surrounding tribes, who then became converted to Judaism. The greatest admixture of foreign blood, however, came doubtless from their union with the Khazars, with whom they remained in close contact even after the beginning of the decline of that powerful state in the tenth century. The Mongolian invasions finally put an end to its independence. The Jews, however, retained many fortresses as reported by the travelers Plano-Carpini and Rubriquis, in the middle of the thirteenth century, and small Jewish-Khazar principalities continued to exist along the Caspian Sea. Even as late as 1346, these are mentioned as "Jewish Land" in the old Russian chronicles.

From the time of the Mongolian invasion and the downfall of the Khazar State, through the ensuing ceaseless battles between the mountain peoples and the new invaders — Persians, Osmans and Russians — the historical fare of the Mountain Jews forms an incoherent and depressing record. In the villages where they had in part become the serfs of the mountain chiefs, they were constantly decimated by oppression and ever-renewed religious persecutions. As early as toward the end of the sixteenth century, at the time of the Osman conquest, they began to retreat from the mountains to the coast.

In the cities the Mountain Jews were mainly employed in the handicrafts. A few of them engaged in petty trade and peddling. Their intellectual activities were rather scant. The majority were employed in agriculture, where they excelled as gardeners and as fruit, tobacco and winegrowers. They were the first to grow corn, rice, wheat and vegetables in the Daghestan mountain areas which had been considered inaccessible.

Eventually their neighbors and the foreign conquerors robbed them of the land and at the beginning of the twentieth century the number of their villages was very small.

During the civil war in Daghestan from 1918 to 1922 the Mountain Jews, persecuted and mistreated by the Whites Guardists, formed their own division to fight against them. Many Mountain Jews are proud to call themselves "partisans" of the civil war, among them even women.

Like most Caucasian tribes, the Mountain Jews are good marksmen and horsemen. They have adopted many customs from their Islamic neighbors: dwellings, garb, attitude toward women (sale of women, marriage of children, marriage by capture); also some religious beliefs in demons and various spirits, festivals and other rites. They even adopted the vendetta.

As a whole the Mountain Jews are a virile and goodlooking people with lank, supple figures and graceful movements. There are beautiful women among them, who, however, like most oriental women, age prematurely. Anthropological statistics have proved that the average width of chest of the Mountain Jews exceeds that of any other group of Jews and that the number of tall men among them is twice that of average-sized people.

Remarkable is their great longevity: many reach one hundred to 120 years, retaining their sound teeth, their hair and "eagle-eyes." These hoary men are highly revered by the younger generation. Some of the patriarchs until very recently had two or three [illegible] and Islamic custom. In family and social life the Mountain Jews show great solidarity—"one for all, all for one." There are no distinctions of rank among them. Hospitality is one of their first principles. Furthermore, they are enthusiastic nature-lovers, excellent storytellers and amazingly talented dancers and musicians.

Today most of the Mountain Jews are collective farmers. A great many hold various positions in Baku, queen of the oil region of the Soviet Union. Young men and women study together in high schools and colleges, graduating as mining-engineers, agriculturists, scientists, physicians, mathematicians. They have their own clubs, reading rooms and theaters, music circles, dancing groups; their own writers, newspaper and periodicals, their own new literature and folklore. Various books of world renown have also been translated into the Tat language.

Thus this "forgotten tribe" — an extraordinary blend of Biblical, Caucasian and Soviet elements—has come to a new life, cultural as well as social, during the past two decades. Now, however, its very existence, together with that of all the other tribes of the Caucasus is being threatened by a dangerous invader who has the arrogance to attempt crossing the impenetrable, nature-built barrier between Orient and Occident.

Harold Shaer, aged thirteen, who celebrated his bar-mitzvah, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Shaer, 1202 Lajoie Avenue, Montreal; and grandson of Max Shaer, 4090 Henri Julien Street. —Phillips Studio

DELIVERANCE AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR

(Continued from Page Three)

out of bed and rushed to bring the good news to the eighty Jewish boys held captive in the barrack. It was decided to release them formally at ten o'clock in the morning.

The effect of the news upon the imprisoned youths can easily be imagined. They sang and danced in a frenzy of joy until their voices and feet refused to serve them any longer. Then Eliakum Zunser retired to a corner and, with that "sweet bird-like speed of expression" which marked him throughout his long life, he composed a poem, entitled "Deliverance" and set it to beautiful music, which he proceeded to rehearse with his choir.

Long before the appointed hour a great throng gathered in front of the barrack to witness the release of the boys. Reb Isaac Rabinowitz, the town's richest and most respected Jew, donated forty rubles to the synagogue for the privilege of opening the door of the barrack.

Finally the happy moment arrived. Uttering benediction, "Blessed be He that releaseth them that are bound," Reb Isaac unlocked the door, and in surged the multitude. The town cantor then chanted the prayer for the Emperor and Feldzeugmeister Zunser and his choir were placed upon a large table and they sang the [illegible] while a prisoner in the barrack.

When they had rendered the song which told about his deception and betrayal by the farmer, the people became so enraged that they were all for going to the villain's place and tearing him to pieces. But Reb Isaac quieted them and promised to deal with the rascal himself.

Thereupon the door was thrown open and out marched the eighty boys, singing. The other youths went to their homes, but Eliakum Zunser, who was a stranger in town, was taken by Reb Isaac in his carriage to the latter's house.

The next day Reb Isaac sent for the farmer, who came trembling all over with fear. Reb Isaac approached the rascal and slapped his face. "that is for you, villain," said Reb Isaac; "and now pay this poor boy the fifty rubles you owe him for tuition, and also the twenty-five rubles you got for betraying him to the laborshchik." The farmer whined and said he was poor and could not pay so much money. "We'll see about that," Reb Isaac replied, and ordered several soldiers to go to the farmer's house and seize all his movable belongings. Three days later the farmer paid his former victim the seventy-five rubles and recovered his belongings.

Eliakum Zunser stayed at Reb Isaac's home for eight days, during which he received many gifts from his host's friends and visitors, whom he entertained with his songs. When he left Bobruisk, he was the possessor of a neat fortune — one hundred rubles! Shortly afterwards he embarked upon the career of wedding bard, and before long became one of the sweetest, most popular, and best loved singers of our people.

This story is from the Workmen's Circle Call.

The Budapest Keh Illah executive has appealed to the Jews in that city not to show themselves in the leading streets or in cafes, restaurants, parks and public places, in order to avoid anti-Jewish incidents.

CASUALTY LIST

Less than a year ago, Gnr. William Rosenthal wrote these words: "No price too precious, to enforce our beliefs and ideals."

Today, Bill Rosenthal lies in a grave in Sicily, having given his life for those ideals which he cherished so highly. He was killed in action while serving with the Royal Canadian Artillery in the Sicilian campaign.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Saul Rosenthal, 4887 Hutchison Street, Montreal, Bill enlisted at the age of 19 in February, 1942. He went overseas in June of the same year. Prior to his enlistment he had worked for The Canadian Press, and was editor-in-chief of the Y.M.H.A. magazine Fortnightly Review, and news correspondent for the Y.M.H.A. newspaper, The Beacon. He is survived by his parents and two sisters, Misses Ruth and Lillian, and one brother, Lazarus.

In one of his last communications to The Beacon before his death, Gnr. Rosenthal wrote, "And when the air is once again clear from the smoky dust of fire, and when the blood of the dead and the wounded is dry, and the clench of human bodies is pure, the men who are alive after victory is achieved, with God's aid, will return."

Referring to those who should fall in battle, as he himself was destined to do shortly after, he wrote, "For they shall not have fallen in vain. Not in a world where our holy sanctuaries are safe and unmolested. In a world where organizations, institutions of culture and learning and education, are respected and upheld and supported. No price is too great to pay. No life too precious, to enforce our beliefs and ideals."

Chaplain Bertram Klausner, of the United States Forces, has recently arrived in England. He is the third American Jewish Chaplain to arrive in Great Britain during this war.

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Mrs. J. Rosenstein,
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GINGERBREAD MUFFINS

one-half cup sugar
two tablespoons shortening
one egg
one-half cup molasses
one-half cup milk
one level teaspoon baking soda
one and one-quarter cups flour
one-half teaspoon cinnamon
one teaspoon ginger

Mix in order given and fill muffin tins or bake in loaf tin. A few raisins may be added.

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MARRIAGES

Ancel-Garmaise

The marriage of Miss Rose Garmaise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Garmaise, 5731 Hutchison Street, to Hyman Ancel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Ancel, 5029 St. Urbain Street, took place on July 4, at half past four o'clock, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating, assisted by Jacob Wiesman, uncle of the bride. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a floor-length gown of white Swiss organdy, with a high, tailored neckline, long sleeves, a tight waistline, and a full skirt. Her soft headdress was trimmed with lilies-of-the-valley and a finger-tip veil, and she carried a cascade bouquet of pink roses and stephanotis. The maid of honor, Miss Pearl Garmaise, sister of the bride, wore a gown of powder blue silk jersey, a headdress of matching hat and veil and carried a colonial nosegay of pink roses and yellow snapdragons. Michael Ancel, brother of the groom, was best man. The decorations were carried out in pastel shades of peonies and roses. The wedding music was played by Miss Fanny Fert, pianist. For the reception the tables were decorated with pastel shades of peonies and roses, and the wedding cake was encircled with sweet williams and leaves. The bride's mother received in a navy sheer dress, with matching accessories, and a corsage of American beauty roses. The groom's mother wore a navy and white brocaded dress, with matching accessories, and a corsage of American Beauty roses. The couple left on a boat trip to Toronto, Niagara Falls, and Lake Simcoe, the bride travelling in an olive-green suit, with [illegible]. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Sarah Rosen, of Miami, Florida; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Silverman, of Cornwall, Ont.

Klein-Seigler

The marriage of Miss Deborah Doris Seigler, of Los Angeles, Calif., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Seigler, 3835 Northcliffe Avenue, to Ernest Klein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Klein, of Los Angeles, took place in Bnai Amunah Synagogue, Los Angeles, with Rabbi Eugene G. Gottlieman officiating, assisted by Rabbi Mandor F. Freedman. The couple spent their honeymoon at Laguna Beach, Calif.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Koch, 4562 Jeanne Mance Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Private Israel Nachshen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Nachshen, St. Lawrence Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Klein, of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Minnie, to Hyman of Mr. and Mrs. S. Klein, 885 Dollard Avenue.

The engagement of Miss Liliane Kastoria, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kastoria, of Mid-field, Park Lane, Hale, Cheshire, England, to Squadron Leader Harry Shapiro, D.F.C., and Bar, R.C.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Shapiro, Queen Mary Road, is announced

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Bald, Grove-hill Place, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Eleanor, to Wallace, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Guberman, of Winnipeg. Mr. Guberman is a graduate of Pickering College, in Ontario.

The engagement of Ann, daughter of Mrs. Max Bernstein, Champagneur Avenue, and the late Max Bernstein, to Nate, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gordon, St. Catherine Road, is announced.

The engagement of Miriam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs H Tolmatch, 31 St. Catherine Road, to Peter Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs S. Vineberg, of Three Rivers, is announced, the marriage to take place in December.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs Milton Lieberman (nee Rae Lazare), 301 Crown Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., on August 10, at the Unity Hospital in Brooklyn, N.Y., a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Lazare, 6109 Durocher Street.

Born, to A.C. Z M. Orenbach and Mrs. Orenbach (nee Millie Brasgold), St. Lawrence Boulevard, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 12, a son, Earl. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Orenbach, St. Lawrence Boulevard; and Mr. and Mrs. H. Brasgold, St. Denis Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rabinovitch (nee Estelle Levin), Queen Mary Road, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Sunday, August 8, a son, Michael David. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Levin, Belmont Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. B. Rabinovitch, Davaar Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Kotler (nee Jeannette Lesser), St. Dominique Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 5, a son, Mark Lawrence. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Lesser, St. Urbain Street; and Mrs. M. Kotler, St. Dominique Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Steinberg (nee Gertie Woods), Durocher Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 7, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Heltin (nee Mull le Kravitz), Maplewood Avenue, at the Royal Victoria Maternity Hospital, on August 11, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. B. Heltin, Edward Charles Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. L. Kravitz, Grey Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Dorfman (nee Mary Ellis), Park Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 1, a daughter, Elaine.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Weiner (nee Lily Marcovitch), St. Urbain Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 31, a son, Seymour. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. D. Weiner, Esplanade Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Marcovitch, Henri Julien Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Berger (nee Frances Pinchuk, of Montreal), of Washington, D.C., on August 1, a son, Martin Lewis. Mrs. Berger is the niece of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fish, Ontario Street East. The grandparent is Mrs. M. Berger, of Washington, D.C.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Sigman (nee Pauline Liebling), de l'Epee Avenue, at the Woman's General Hospital, on August 9, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. B. Liebling, Hutchison Street; and Mr. and Mrs. H. Sigman, de l'Epee Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baylin (nee Rosalynd Gold), St. Catherine Road, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 1, a son, Melvyn. Grandparents are Mr and Mrs. J. Baylin, Querbes Avenue and Hyman Gold, St. Joseph Boulevard West.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenberg (nee Sadie Richstone), Van Horne Avenue, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 29, a daughter, Ruth Beryle, sister of Allan. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. R. Richstone, Waverley Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Belson (nee Sara Gotthelf), Park Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 11, a daughter, Harriet. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. R. Belson, Park Avenue; and Mrs. L. Gotthelf, Bloomfield Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fernley (nee Ruth Steinman), Decarie Boulevard, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 7, a daughter, Marlene. Grandparents are Mrs. R. Steinman, of Montreal; and Mr. and Mrs J. B. Fernley, Coolbrook Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs J. Brown (nee Freda Smolar), Laurier Avenue West, a son, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Monday, August 16. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Smolar, Laurier Avenue West, and Mrs R. Brown, of Washington, D.C.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs Harry Kramer, (nee Gloria Grosser), Park Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 17, a daughter. Grand-parents are Mr. and Mrs. I. Kramer, Clark Street; and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grosser, 5874 Park Avenue.

DEATHS

Sarah Steinberg Blumer, aged 45, died at her home, 5306 Brodeur Avenue, on August 14. She is survived by her husband, Isaac Blumer; one son, L.A.C. Jack Blumer; one daughter, Ethelda; six brothers, Joseph, David, Lazare, Adolph, Frank, Hyman; one sister, Mrs. M. Ruckenstein, of Montreal. Funeral was held from Paperman and Sons, on Sunday, August 15. Interment took place at Shaar Hashomayim Cemetery, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating. Shiva at the home.

Fanny Richter, aged 78, widow of the late Jacob Richter, died in Montreal on Wednesday, August 11. She is survived by one son, W. H. Richter, of Montreal; two daughters, Mrs. J. Gottlieb and Mrs. G. Rubner, of New York. Funeral was held on August 13 to Shaar Hashomayim Cemetery.

Annie Libenstein died at the Royal Victoria Hospital on August 15. She is survived by her husband, Samuel Libenstein; one daughter, Sonia; two sons, Percy and Jerome; and one sister, Mrs. J. Aaron, of Montreal. Funeral service was held from Paperman and Sons, on August 17. Interment took place at the Bessarabia Cemetery, in Cartierville, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating. Shiva at the home, 776 McEachran Avenue.

Pearl Bernstein, widow of the late Israel Bernstein, died in Montreal on August 16. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. S. Feldman, Mrs. F. Bass, and Miss Jenny Bernstein; four grandchildren, and one great grandchild. Funeral service was held from Paperman and Sons on Tuesday, August 17. Interment took place at the Sick Benefit Cemetery, in Cartierville, with Rabbi S. Hershorn officiating. Shiva at 5265 Waverley Street.

Miss Dora Fineberg, of New York, died on Sunday, August 15, at St. Donat after a two-day illness. Miss Fineberg was spending a two-month vacation with her sister, Mrs. M. Dickstein, when she was suddenly stricken. She was born and educated in Montreal, and taught at Alexandra Public School, later specializing in child training and in music. In 1927 she went to New York where she conducted a music school of her own, and was also a teacher at the Chatham Square School of Music. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. M. Dickstein, 5856 Woodbury Avenue, and Miss Ethel Fineberg, of New York.

IN MEMORIAM

Weiner: In loving and in everlasting memory of a beloved husband and father, Samuel, (Zada), who passed away so suddenly a year ago today, the thirteenth of Tammuz, ever remembered by his wife and children.

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For Sale: Attractive four-piece modern walnut bedroom set, like new. Double bed, Marshall spring-filled mattress. Cost $350, will sell $225. Leaving town. 6344 St. Hubert Street. TA. 1685.

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For sale — Westmount Beauty Parlour in perfect running order. Established clientele. Reasonable price. Due to illness. Box 91, Canadian Jewish Review, 893-1253 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

Montreal Meetings

● Professor Solomon Michoels, director and star of the Moscow Jewish State Theatre, and Itsik Feffer, outstanding Jewish poet of Russia, who will be in Montreal for a two-day visit on September 6-7 as delegates from the Soviet Union, accompanied by Sholem Asch, famous Jewish writer, will be accorded an official welcome by Mayor Raynault, and will be tendered a dinner by the Canadian Jewish Congress. At a mass meeting at the Forum on September 7, at 8.30 p.m., Professor Michoels and Mr. Feffer will speak. Tickets are obtainable at the Forum. Professor Michoels who is also a member of the City Council of Moscow, is noted for his productions at the Moscow Jewish State Theatre, and for his portrayals of Shakespearian roles. Mr. Feffer joined the Red Army as a private after Nazi Germany attacked the Soviets. His promotions were rapid until he became a lieutenant-colonel. He was cited for his part in the fighting at Tarnapol. Owing to his government's decision that actors and artists can perform more valuable work in their own specialized fields, he has since been demobilized. On the Kiev front this Soviet soldier-poet led a group of artists who carried on nightly radio broadcasts from the front lines [illegible] concert would be concluded by Mr. Feffer reading a poem he had written during the day which told of the hero of the previous day's fighting. He also organized and drilled a chorus of Red Army men.

● **Y.W.H.A.** musical series will be opened on Thursday, September 9, at 8.45 p.m., at the Y.M.H.A., by Sir Thomas Beecham, in a lecture recital. There will be other concerts by Bernard Naylor and his Little Symphony; McGill String Trio with Alexander Brott; Lotte Goetzel and Judith Carinov, Anne Savage, Friends of Chamber Music, Ross Pratt, and Cantors Nathan Mendelson and William Sauler. Mrs. Samuel Hart is chairman of the Music Appreciation Department.

● Herbert S. Lewis, son of Mrs. Violet Lewis, 1620 Van Horne Avenue, has returned from a two weeks' visit to the United States. He was one of eight boys selected to represent Canada in the Annual American-Canadian Scout Exchange. He is a Senior Patrol Leader of the Y.M.H.A. Boy Scout Troop, a King's Scout, and was made a Knight of Tamara while at Camp Tamaracouta, the Scout Camp in Milles Isles, Que. The Canadian party were guests at Camp Yawgoog, Rockville, R.I., and spent the last two days of their visit in New York.

● **RED CROSS** Circle Group will elect officers at the home of Mrs. Percy Jakin, 5437 Park Avenue, on Monday, August 23. Red Cross has received $18, proceeds of a concert and play held at Plage Laval, direction of Bronka Pouchet and sponsored by a group of children, Meyer Backman, David Berlin, Margot Blatt, Thelma and Martin Segante, Leonard Copoloff, Judy and Earl Curtis, Sheila Gaon, Dorothy Ginsberg, Phyllis Goldner, Lois Kolber, Sonia Rosenberg, Maureen Shapiro, Naomi, Hyman, and Meyer Signer, Henza and Evelyn Taiger took part.

● **PIONEER WOMEN'S** Organization: Through the initative of Mesdames R. Smith, H. Ungar, and M. Yagod a social held at Trout Lake netted $30 for Jewish National Fund. S. J. Leibowitz made the appeal. Mrs H. Ungar entertained with monologues and Mrs. M. Yagod sang.

● **YOUNG JUDAEA** will hold its fifteenth national convention September 4, 5, and 6, at its permanent camp site at Otty Lake, Perth, Ontario. Hosts will be Montreal Young Judaea. Committee: Edward Wegensberg, chairman; Manuel Batshaw, Philip Bramson, Miss Miriam Dubitsky, Manuel Finerman, Miss Etta Freed, Jack Gladstone, Samuel J. Leibowitz, Isaac Horowitz, Misses Celia Joseph, Faye D. Joseph, Rosalie Shrier, Nancy Stoelman. Honorary patrons: A. J. Frieman, Mrs. A. Hagansky, Sen. honorary chairman, Dr. Mark Zimmerman, honorary vice-chairman, Nathan Shuster, John R. Dayton, Saffran. Members interested in attending communicate with the head office in Montreal.

"In The Steps Of Moses"

A Journey Into The Past

"In The Steps Of Moses," by Louis Golding, a new book of the Jewish Publication Society of America, at Philadelphia, Pa., is a journey into the past.

A strong desire has manifested itself of late vividly to recall the great moments in the spiritual history of mankind. This has led to unusual voyages of exploration, in which Scriptures, geography and imagination have supplemented the archaeologists' diggings into the past. Moderns have traveled along the roads followed centuries ago by Jesus, Paul, and Mohammed, stopping where they stopped and reciting at each place the crucial events which happened there. Now there is a book which describes a similar journey in the steps of Moses.

The journey was made by Louis Golding, author of "Magnolia Street," and many other novels, essays and poems. His literary gifts would not of themselves have qualified Mr. Golding to undertake a journey into Bible lands in order to find traces of Moses and to reconstruct the events of the great Lawgiver's life. Golding carried with him whatever information the archaeologists could provide about the territories in which the drama of Moses' life had been played.

He also had other, equally useful equipment: a knowledge of and respect for the biblical narrative, a thorough acquaintance with Jewish folklore and tradition, and a rare gift of imagination which enabled him to see the ancient events in the process of their happening. All this, added to Golding's uncanny ability to make the reader see and feel what he himself saw and felt, make this volume, "In The Steps Of Moses," an extraordinary record of a truly remarkable journey.

The journey began in Egypt, where Golding and his two companions searched for Moses' birthplace. If the search proved fruitless, at least the description of it is very entertaining. The palace where Moses was reared to be an Egyptian prince was easier to find. In a magnificent description of the work of excavating an ancient ruin, Golding makes one feel that an archaeologist's life can be thrilling and poetic. The travelers then cross the Red Sea, more or less to the spot where the Hebrews sang their song of triumph. The author's description of Sinai and of his ascent to the Mountain of God is the highlight of his narrative. From that point he follows, in imagination as well as in a Ford motorcar, the various stages of the wandering in the desert.

Through the volume Mr. Golding carries on a rivalry with the archaeologists. Notwithstanding all their efforts and the numerous volumes they wrote, the archaeologists seem to provide pitifully little to make the story of the past a living reality. They have opened tombs and read inscriptions; they have revealed ancient civilizations and shown how little progress we moderns have really made. They can uncover; but they cannot recreate. The feelings of the people before and after the crossing of the Red Sea, their emotions as they watched Moses walking into the clouds which enveloped Mount Sinai, their bitter complaints and their awe when Moses displayed his powers — these reactions and others like them constitute the real story of the Exodus and the Wandering, for it is they that created and affected the monotheistic religions of the world.

The Jewish folklore which his father transmitted to him out of the folios of Talmud and Midrash, Golding proves to us, were more important for these aspects of his journey than all the learned volumes on place-names and locations which he had assiduously read in preparation for his trip. His manner of telling these stories from Jewish tradition, by weaving them into his experiences on the very spot where they are said to have occurred, not only turns the desert into a scene of throbbing life, but gives the reader himself a sense of participating in the tremendous drama of a people's birth.

Throughout the strange or amusing incidents that happen to Golding and his companions on their way, there is a curious interplay between the past and the present. Was it not the King of Moab who invited Balaam to curse and thus weaken Israel? Did not the ancient inhabitants of these very lands refuse to grant Israel the privilege of passing through their territory? The modern descendants of those peoples are no less hostile to the modern descendants of the host whom Moses led. Moses and T. H. Lawrence fought battles on the same terrain and often, surprisingly enough with the same tactics. Quite apart from giving a superb review of the old Bible story, "In The Steps Of Moses" is filled with interesting

(Continued on Page Six)

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Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Stanleigh and daughters, Shirley and Carolyn, Spadina Road, have returned home after spending the summer at Crystal Beach.

Miss Helen Goldstein, 19 Rusholme Drive, was at Midland for two weeks.

Mrs. M. Dorsey, 127 Walmer Road, and her cousin, Mrs. David C. Bone, of Wichita, Kansas, have returned from a visit to Montreal, Que., where they stopped at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Mrs. H. Hutner and Arthur M. Hutner, Bouton Drive, are spending their vacation at Norloch Lodge, Dwight Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Mrs. Norman Rill, of Montreal, Que., and Staff Sgt. Harold Miengel, of Shreveport, La., were guests of ther uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenthal, Russell Hill Road.

Miss Irene List, nurse-in-training at Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N.J., has returned after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry List, Burnaby Boulevard.

Mrs. Lewis Isaacs, of Chicago, Ill., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Brodey, Delavan Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Frankfurter, Lascelles Boulevard, have returned from Ottawa.

Mrs. Adolph Frankel, Palmerston Boulevard, has returned from Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bennett and son, Richard, Bathurst Street, are on vacation at Roche's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Samuel, Forest Hill Road, are spending a month in Muskoka.

Mrs. P. Saunders and daughters, Sybil and Hynda, Parkdale Road, are on vacation at Belle Ewart.

Miss Marion Allen, Dunvegan Road, has returned from New York, where she spent six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rotenberg and Mr. and Mrs. M. Certane, Bathurst Street, were in Rochester, N. Y., for the bar-mitzvah of the former's nephew, Irving Rotenberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rotenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cowan, Rusholme Road, were at Norloch Lodge, Dwight Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Catzman and son, Marvin, formerly of 202 Vesta Drive, have taken up residence at 344 Winnett Avenue.

Mrs. M. Aiken and children, Michael and Marsha Portis, Highcliff Crescent, are spending their holidays at Norloch Lodge, Dwight Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis, Madison Avenue, have returned from their vacation at Norloch Lodge, Dwight Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Sacks and daughter, Karyn, of Chicago, Ill., have returned home after visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Halpern, Bedford Park Avenue.

Mrs. Charles Kay and daughters, Gloria and Myrna, Robina Avenue, are at Wabeshine for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eisen and family, Ashburnham Road, have returned from Crystal Beach, where they spent three weeks.

Miss Betty Hoffman, Delavan Avenue, spent a week in Montreal, Que.

Miss Mildred Goldberg, of New York, formerly of Toronto, is spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldberg, and brother, Melville, 16 Edgewood Avenue.

Mrs. I. Centner, Rochester Avenue, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Centner, of Timmins.

Misses Eva and Shirley Lerner, 31 Rusholme Road, have returned from Wilmington, Del., where they spent two weeks visiting their cousins, Mrs. Bluma Bell and family; and from Atlantic City, N.J., and New York, where they spent a week.

Fred Fink, of Welland, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Fink, 43 Braemar Avenue.

Mrs. Leon Schaffer, of Baltimore, Md., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Gilbert, Ossington Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pomer, St. Clair Avenue West, visited their son, Lt. S. L. Pomer, U.S.A.A.C. at Carlyle, Pa. He is now stationed at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. L. Green and family, Robina Avenue, have returned from Milford Bay, Muskoka, where they spent several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen, Cheritan Avenue, are at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Leading Aircraftman Arthur J. Cole, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Cole, of North Sydney, N.S., visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Dworsky, Ossington Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Cole, Arlington Avenue, for two weeks.

Miss Frances Bobrowsky, 339 Rusholme Road, has returned from a two weeks' vacation in Midland.

Word has been received of the safe arrival overseas of Pte. Jack H. Schwartz, R.C.A.M.C., by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schwartz, 619½ Manning Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Levy, Coulson Avenue, are spending a week in Muskoka.

Zelda Cohen, Cheritan Avenue, is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Soles, at Roche's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pomer and family, St. Clair Avenue West, are at Big Cedar Point for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Cord and son, Stanley, Roncesvalles Avenue, are spending their vacation at Roche's Point.

Mrs. J. Zelmanov, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. B. Dworsky, Ossington Avenue.

Miss Evelyn Levinter, nurse-in-training at Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N. J., was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Levinter, Bloor Street West.

Mrs. Nat. Gollom and daughter, Kalley, Rusholme Park Crescent, are spending their vacation at Bracebridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevelle Levine, Queen Street West, have returned home after spending two weeks at Crystal Beach.

Miss Ruth Greenberg, nurse-in-training at Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N. J., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Greenberg, Briar Hill Avenue.

Mrs. Allan Dinaberg and son, Edward, of Rochester, N. Y., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dinaberg, Galley Avenue. Allan Dinaberg returned home after spending a few days with his parents.

Mrs. S. Fromkin, Vaughan Road, is spending her holidays in New York.

Mrs. Albert Levine, Queen Street West, has returned home after a week's vacation at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Tinianov and family, College Street, are at Jackson's Point.

Miss Rose Chinsky, Taylor Avenue, was at Crystal Beach for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Moe Klein, Brunswick Avenue, are on vacation at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Sloteroff and daughter, Hildred, Dundas Street West, are spending their holidays at Roche's Point.

Miss Clara Ada Katzman, D'Arcy Street, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kruger, of Bronx, N. Y., and will visit Mr. and Mrs. S. Robotnick and son, Louis, of Dorchester, Mass., who will return with her.

Mrs. Irving Silverman, Euclid Avenue, spent her vacation at Smith's Bay House, Port Carling, and Jackson's Point, and is now visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lenchner, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Katzman, Queen Street East, have returned from their vacation at Roche's Point.

Mrs. Nathan Texis has returned to Nanaimo, B. C., to join her husband, Lance-Corporal Nathan Texis Brockville Rifles, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Steinhart, 308 Grace Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Applebaum, of Ottawa, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Applebaum, Beatrice Street, at their summer cottage at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Sable and daughter, Sadie, Queen Street East, are spending their vacation at Roche's Point.

Sgt. Saul Firestone, R.C.A.F., McCaul Street, spent ten days at Smith's Bay House, Port Carling.

Mrs. David Garfinkel and daughters, Shirley and Irene, of Detroit, Mich., are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. H. Nixzel, 100 Markham Street.

Mrs. L. Latowsky, 601 Crawford Street, is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. Katz, of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. A. Gershman and daughter, Bess, Euclid Avenue, spent a week at Big Cedar Point, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Golden, of Stouffville.

Miss Shirley Labow, Clinton Street, is visiting her cousins Mr. and Mrs. Milton Cross, of Detroit, Mich., and will also visit friends in Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. William Weiser, Dundas Street West, were in Toledo, Ohio, visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Cohen; and Detroit, Mich., where they were guests of Mr. Weiser's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Weiser.

Mrs. Sidney Ellis and daughter, Sandra, Manning Avenue returned from their vacation at Rice Lake.

Miss Tillie Reingold, Borden Street, is back from Crystal Beach and Buffalo, N. Y., where she spent ten days.

Miss Marilyn Greenbaum, Henry Street, spent her vacation at Crystal Beach and Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. A. Yaffy and daughter, Deborah, Rusholme Park Crescent, are spending their holidays at Bracebridge.

Mrs. David Labow, Clinton Street, has returned home after a month's stay in Winnipeg, Man.

David Capitalsky, David Campe, Sydney Pollock, and Louis Pasternack, have returned from their vacation at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Mrs. Edward Leibovitz was Miss Sylvia Levitt, daughter of Mrs. Levitt, and the late M. Levitt, 28 St. Patrick Street, Toronto. Mr. Leibovitz is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Leibovitz, 608 Bathurst Street, Toronto.

—Pamour Studio

Mrs. Sydney Robinson, Markham Street, is at Crystal Beach for a week.

Mesdames I. Kaufman, S. M. Shapiro, S. Kaufman, B. Dworsky, and Joseph Applebaum, entertained at the latter's home, 93 Beatrice Street, honoring Miss Phoebe Gilbert, whose marriage to Frederick Shaffer, of Baltimore, Md., takes place in the fall. About twenty-four guests were present, those from out-of-town being Mrs. Leon Shaffer, of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. J. Zelmanov, of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Dworsky, Ossington Avenue, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at a dinner at Chudleigh House for one hundred guests. Those from out-of-town were: Leading Aircraftsman Arthur J. Cole, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Cole, of North Sydney, N.S.; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Zelmanov, Mrs. A. Gorovitz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Horowitz, Mrs. T. Hirsh and daughter, all of Detroit. Roy Fisher was toastmaster.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller (nee Doris Etkin), 67 Atlas Avenue, on August 16, at Toronto General Hospital, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Etkin, 338 Crawford Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Infeld, 87 Lyndhurst Avenue, on August 13, at Women's College Hospital, a daughter, Joan Margaret.

Born, to Captain and Mrs. Oscar Cohen (nee Eva Margolis), on August 14, at Women's College Hospital, a daughter, Myra Harriet.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barkin (nee Pauline Frankfort), 273 Westmount Avenue, on August 11, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Freema, sister of Marvia and Arlene. Mrs. S. Barkin, Markham Street, is the grandmother.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Brandman (nee Lea Brandman), 241 Manning Avenue, on August 10, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Allan Harold. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. Brandman, 241 Manning Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burke (nee Rose Dellebaum), 233 Major Street, on August 11, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sobel (nee Florence Goldman), 6 St. Andrews Street, on August 12, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldman, 6 St. Andrews Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lindenbaum (nee Lillian Freedman), 20 Robert Street on August 14, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. I. Freedman, 361 Dundas Street West; and Mrs. H. Lindenbaum, 20 Robert Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Caplin (nee Sally Ball), 428 Crawford Street, on August 12, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, sister of Stanley. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. L. Caplin, Grace Street; and Mrs. T. Mandel, Dundas Street West.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rubinstein (nee Pauline Shapiro), 32 Cecil Street, on August 15, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. L. Shapiro, 32 Cecil Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Manson (nee Belle Lipschitz), 45 Glenholme Avenue, on August 15, at Women's College Hospital, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lipschitz, 45 Glenholme Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sernick (nee Belle Forman), 336 Crawford Street, on August 11, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Forman, 336 Crawford Street; and Mrs. I. Sernick, 337 Crawford Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Freedman (nee Fanny Weinberg), 391 Shaw Street, on August 11, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son. Mrs. H. Freedman, 18 Brunswick Avenue, is the grandmother.

IN MEMORIAM

In kind and loving memory of a faithful husband and devoted father, Sol. Taylor, who passed away August 20, 1941.

If I had all the world to give,
I'd give it, yes, and more,
To hear his voice and see his smile,
And greet him at the door.
So you who have a father,
Cherish him with care;
For you will never know the heartache,
Till you see his vacant chair.
Sadly missed and never forgotten by his wife, Nell, and children, Betty, Jack, and Anita.

"ON THE STEPS OF MOSES"

(Continued from Page Five)

information about the lands now again so important in war and diplomacy.

Mr. Golding's narrative originally appeared in England in two volumes which met with phenomenal success. For purposes of this American edition, the author himself condensed it slightly, to enable The Jewish Publication Society of American to produce it in a single volume. For pleasurable, informative reading the book can be recommended without any reservation to Jew and Christian alike.

SMITH'S BAY HOUSE

Cordially invites you to spend your holidays with them at Port Carling, Ontario, in the superbly beautiful heart of Muskoka

EASILY accessible by train and boat connections. Your comfort—is assured by fine sleeping accommodations, hot and cold water, excellent meals served in the cheerful newly-enlarged dining room. Entertainment—in the form of bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, dancing, ping-pong, hiking, roasts, etc., will be enjoyed in company with the congenial young crowd who gather here.

R. S. V. P. — Max Smith, Port Carling, Ontario. Rate: Reasonable. City phone: La. 5360.

THE MANDARIN

The Most Modern Restaurant on Elizabeth Street

NOW OPEN. ENJOY CHINESE DISHES AT THEIR BEST IN QUIET, COMFORTABLE SURROUNDINGS.

Fast Service. Telephone WA. 0289. Perfect Food. 92a Elizabeth Street

LAKESIDE HOUSE

Known as one of Canada's finest Vacation Resorts

Directly on beautiful LAKE SIMCOE

Hot and cold running water. Private baths. Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Ping-Pong, etc. Dancing Nightly.

"Finest KOSHER Food"

Only 50 miles from Toronto by motor, Grey Coach Bus to our gates. Illustrated folder on request, write or phone

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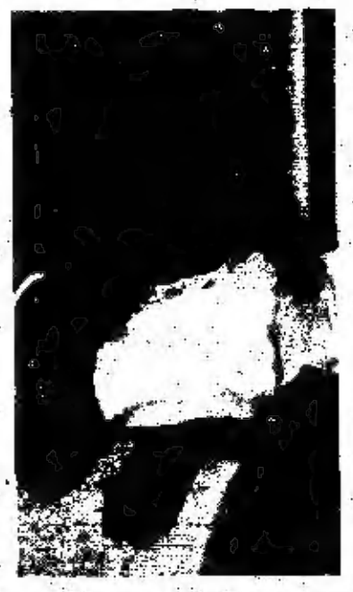


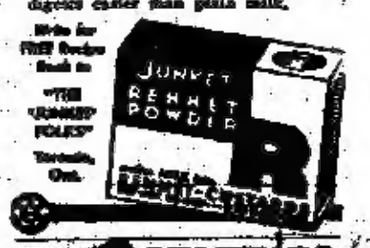
Elinor, six years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Miller, 543 Palmerston Boulevard, Toronto.

—Modern Studio

Where's my RENNET-CUSTARD

Be sure your child gets the full quota of milk each day. When plain milk palls make it into rennet-custards with "JUNKET" RENNET POWDER (six flavours) needs no sugar, or "JUNKET" RENNET TABLETS (unsweetened, flavour to taste). No cooking required as they contain no eggs or gelatin. Rennet-Custard digests easier than plain milk.

Write for FREE Recipe Book to "THE JUNKET FOLKS" Toronto, Ont.



ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. A. Chinsky, Taylor Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Rosa, to Harry, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Reiss, 543 College Street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Katzman, 77 D'Arcy Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Clara Ada, to Louis, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Robotnick, of Dorchester, Mass., the marriage to take place shortly.

CLASSIFIED

For rent — Comfortable room, all conveniences, in private home, west end, suitable for business couple or gentleman. Garage optional. Me. 3233, 6 - 9, evenings.

Applications now being received for nursery school staff at Hillcrest Progressive School. For information telephone secretary, Lo. 2311.

For rent—Comfortable furnished room in refined, adult home. Dovercourt and Bloor district. Gentleman preferred. Phone Lo. 9295.

For rent — Two unfurnished rooms. Bathurst-St. Clair district. Sink, hot water. In fine, modern home, business couple preferred. Phone mornings, Ki. 0817.

For rent — Newly furnished single bedroom in private home, St. Clair district. Lo. 9868.

Young Jewish business couple would like two or three furnished rooms in Jewish home, kitchenette or light housekeeping desired. Telephone during the day, Ad. 3271, or write Box 587, Canadian Jewish Review, 21 Dundas Square, Toronto.

Reward $25 — Three - four-five roomed apartment or duplex wanted by young business couple. Telephone Mr. Siegel, El. 4336, or residence, Ke. 0429.

For rent — Bed sitting room, with dressing table, in modern home, suitable for girl. 1A Kendal Avenue, Bloor-Spadina District.

Wanted—Three or four roomed apartment or duplex, or bungalow, by young couple. Ad. 7800.

United Hebrew Funeral Parlour Of Ontario

Services conducted and arranged for the comfort and satisfaction of the bereaved.

CHAPEL — 331-333 COLLEGE STREET, El. 0819

or

S. Swadron, Funeral Director — Ar. 6882

Toronto Meetings

● Jacob Baradin, cantor of the Community Synagogue in Atlantic City for the past two years and formerly cantor in Philadelphia, has accepted the call of Temple Beth Israel in San Francisco, California. Cantor Baradin, who since his arrival from Toronto, Canada, also served as Cantor of Tifereth Israel in Philadelphia, was born in Uman, Ukraine, in 1912, of a famous family of cantors and musicians. His late father, Cantor Abraham Barkin, with whom Jacob studied since early childhood, was a renowned cantor both in the Ukraine as well as in Toronto, where he died six years ago.

● HERZL ZION CLUB which was founded in 1910 as Bnai Brith Juniors, and later changed its name to the Herzl Zion Club, held a reunion dinner, inspired by Dr. Charles A. Markson, president of the Zionist Council, at the King Edward Hotel. Under the chairmanship of Jack Samuel, the one hundred and five members present voted unanimously for reorganization. J. Samuel, is chairman; D. Bronstein, vice-chairman; N. A. Weir, secretary; N. Gollom, treasurer.

Card Of Thanks

Miss Judith Greenberg, 6 Rose Street, wishes to express her sincere thanks to all her friends who have been so kind and thoughtful in the recent bereavement of her fiance, Albert Goldman, and wishes them to know that they have been of comfort to her and that she will always remember their thoughtfulness.

Mrs. F. Goldman and family, 605 Manning Avenue, whish to express their sincere thanks to all their friends and relatives, who have been so kind to them in the recent bereavement of their loving son and brother, Albert, who passed away Saturday, July 31, in his twenty-fourth year. We shall always remember their kindness.

Mrs. H. Halmovitch (Haimes), of 206 Claremont Street, wishes to extend her heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the many acts of kindness, for the messages, expressions, and tokens of sympathy and condolence tendered her by her relatives and kind friends during the recent bereavement of her beloved sister, Mintzah Pinkus.

UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of a monument to the late David Sherman, 636 Shaw Street, will take place on Sunday, August 29, at 12 noon, at Nar'ver Synagogue Cemetery, Dawes Road

In Spite Of Arab Opposition

By Philip S. Bernstein, In The Nation

What of the future? The answer depends on economic and political factors which are not unrelated. For in the final reckoning the absorptive capacity of Palestine will determine whether the Jews can live in peace with the Arabs. An overcrowded country with all elements fiercely competing for a meagre livelihood holds no promise. But a land being redeemed from ancient ignorance and poverty to the fullest modern productivity offers real hope.

Since 1919 over 500,000 Jews have been absorbed in an area of 1,500,000 dunam (a dunam is one-fourth of an acre)—less than one-seventeenth of the total land of Palestine. The Arabs inhabit about 7,000,000 dunam out of a total of 27,000,000, leaving practically two-thirds of the country uncultivated. Since much of this is the kind of "wasteland" which the Jews redeemed by irrigation or drainage for their present settlements, there is no reason why a substantial portion of it could not be used for the colonization of European Jews. Through irrigation and intensive cultivation the amount of land required to support a Jewish family has been steadily reduced from 250 to 20 dunam. Without any displacement of the existing population, according to reliable experts, there is room in the hill country and the maritime plains for 750,000 new settlers.

But the part of Palestine which challenges the imagination is the Negev, or southern Palestine, which is nearly equal in size to the entire settled north. This large region is inhabited today by a handful of Bedouins who barely eke a living from its parched and neglected soil. An irrigation project which experts regard as feasible can make this land fertile. Dr. Lowdermilk has written:

The Valley of the Jordan River offers a combination of natural [illegible] resources which set the stage for one of the greatest and most far-reaching projects of the earth . . . After seeing the great conduits pouring water from the Colorado River into Southern California after crossing deserts and boring through mountains for 250 miles, such things on a smaller scale are also a possibility for Palestine. . . . The Holy Land can be reclaimed from the desolation of long neglect and wastage and can be made to provide farms, industry, and security for possibly five million refugees fleeing the persecutions and hatreds of Europe.

Dr. Bernard Joseph, chief legal adviser to the Jewish Agency for Palestine, believes that there is room for six million Jews. Whichever estimate is correct, it is clear that with a dynamic, imaginative program a large part of the surviving Jewish masses of Europe can find a home and a livelihood in Palestine. Their activities, it should be remembered, need not be entirely or mainly agricultural. Jewish Palestine can become the industrial and commercial centre of the Near East. Jews have brought there the skills, trades, and industries of Europe. The future of Palestine should be conceived not in terms of the backward countries of the Levant but in the image of such small, progressive industrial and commercial countries as Belgium and Holland. The Jews are also experienced and skilful in trade. Situated at the crossroads of several civilizations and having access to two seas, the Mediterranean and the Red, the Jewish National Home might be developed into one of the great commercial centers of the world. It might find immense new markets for its merchandise in Russia, India, and the Middle East. The possibilities of modern agriculture, industry, and commerce are so great that there is no foreseeable limit to the absorptive capacity of Palestine. Millions of Jews can be settled in it without displacing a single Arab.

But even if some displacement of the Arabs were necessary, this would ultimately be justified in the face of the desperate Jewish need. For there is no Arab problem in the sense that there is a Jewish problem. Fifteen million Arabs inhabit a region nearly half the size of Europe. A recent Prime Minister of Iraq admitted:

The size of the country is 150,000 square miles, about three times that of England and Wales, while the population is only three million. . . . What Iraq wants above everything else is more population.

Actually, as all observers have agreed, the Arabs have benefited from Jewish immigration. The Royal Commission reported in 1937:

Up till now the Arab cultivator has benefited . . . from the presence of Jews in the country. Wages have gone up, the standard of living has improved; work on roads and buildings has been plentiful. . . . The general beneficial effect of Jewish immigration on Arab welfare is illustrated by the fact that the increase in the Arab population is most marked in urban areas affected by Jewish development.

The Arabs, it was shown, have chosen to live in greatest numbers in the neighborhood of Jewish settlements; and the increase of the Arab population has closely paralleled the Jewish increase, not only through the lowered death rate but also because large numbers of non-Palestinian Arabs have seeped into the country to enjoy the highest standard of living in the Near East. It would be a calamity for the Arabs if the Jewish settlement in Palestine were to be liquidated, as is proved by the miserable state of the Arabs in Trans-Jordan, where Jews have not been permitted to settle. In fact, it is my conviction that the best hope for the emancipation of the Arabs lies in the example of efficient ideas by the Jews — the example of modern techniques in agriculture and industry, of education and public health, of co-operative enterprise and social progress.

The Arab opposition is political, not economic. It was fomented by the land-owning Effendis, who resented the intrusion of higher Western standards onto their feudal economy. It was directed and financed by the Nazis and the Italian Fascists. The moment the war broke out and the British severed Arab connections with the Axis, the terror ceased completely.

This is not to deny the existence of a genuine opposition on the part of some Arab elements. But since Palestine is so largely undeveloped and the Arab lands are so sparsely populated, and since for the Jews of Europe it is literally Palestine or death, the justice and the necessity of the Jewish National Home must be reaffirmed in spite of this opposition.

If there is to be some equitable redistribution of the earth's resources after the war, shall not this apply also to the Jews? Shall the Arabs, whose lands are so extensive that they cannot completely settle them for generations, be permitted to deny homeless Jews the right to settle on a part of the smallest of them?

When the war ends, there should be in Palestine, as apparently there will be elsewhere, a period of transition before the final political settlement is determined. In this period large numbers of homeless Jews should be settled in Palestine. Wendell Willkie has stated the correct formula: "The extent of that immigration must be measured by the needs of the Jewish people." This mass migration will cause least stress if done quickly. The Arab problem took shape from the British colonial policy, which made Jewish immigration a slow incessant stream of irritants. Swift large-scale Jewish immigration after the last war, in accordance with the purpose of the Balfour Declaration, would have established immediately a strong Jewish community in Palestine and have shown the Arabs that the British meant to keep their promise to the Jews. In the interest of peace in Palestine, let not the same mistake be made again.

While this swift immigration is taking place, large-scale reclamation, irrigation, industrial, and building projects should be begun. Since these will be far beyond the means of private Jewish funds, they should have international financial support, perhaps on a lease-lend basis. It will prove more economical to invest in constructive self-liquidating projects in Palestine than to dole out relief to Jews in Europe.

The political forms that should follow this interim period will depend on the entire world settlement. After the necessary period of large-scale immigration and economic development, Palestine should be set up as a self-governing commonwealth in a world of free commonwealths, with full equality of rights—civil, economic, religious, and cultural—for all the inhabitants of the land. Great numbers of the surviving Jews of Europe, it is hoped, will thus be emancipated from their homelessness. They will, for the first time in nineteen centuries, be the molders, not the victims, of their destiny. In this one place they will at last have freed themselves from the insecure minority status under which they have suffered and will be able to develop normally as a free people among the free peoples of the earth. They can thus play their rightful part in the building of the free world of tomorrow and make their distinctive contribution to it.

If the United Nations determine that this shall be, it will be. Here is their opportunity to solve the world's most persistent problem and to enable a gifted people, once more on their ancient sacred soil, to enrich man's spiritual life.

Trouper Sixty Years, Is Back

Ten years ago, when Jennie Moscowitz was playing Paul Muni's mother in "Counselor-at-Law," she had been on the stage half a century and considered it quite a record. Now that those fifty years have become sixty, she is back in the same part with the same star in the revival of Elmer Rice's drama at the Royale Theater, says Helen Ormsbee, in the New York Herald Tribune.

"How does it feel? For me it is coming home," she will tell you. And her bright blue eyes glow, for Mrs. Moscowitz takes as much delight in her work today as she did when she made her debut at thirteen with Sarah Bernhardt. "I am so happy. Every day I thank God. Twenty weeks we've played already, and I hope it will be many more.

"When they offered me this part again I told my husband and my two sons. My boys said to me, 'Mamma, we don't want you should work like that. You're not strong, and it will be too hard for you.' But I told them, 'I love it. I want to do it. It's my life.' They didn't say any more.

Then I waited for a telephone call from John Golden's office to come to rehearsals. But the telephone didn't ring. I thought, 'Maybe one of my sons has played a trick on Mamma — maybe he asked John Golden not to engage me.' I thought if a child of mine did that to me (her voice was stern) I'd never forgive him. I called up my sons and asked, 'Did you do that to Mamma?' Next day, though, comes the rehearsal call, in twenty weeks not a performance have I missed!"

Jennie Moscowitz was chatting in a quiet room in the Golden offices, having made an afternoon trip downtown from Washington Heights. With her snow-white hair, seal coat, white scarf, white gloves and neat feather toque she looked more like the matriarch she is than an actress.

[illegible] home near the Medical Center — so much light and air, and a kitchen like a palace," she said. "I bought my apartment in the building with money I made in 'Potash and Perlmutter' and we've lived there eighteen years. Everybody in the neighborhood knows me. Always I go to the same butcher, the same grocer.

"Last week end I had the most beautiful chicken — big, like that. My neighbors said to me, 'But, Mrs. Moscowitz, we can't get chickens.' I told them, 'Eighteen years I go to that butcher. So when he has a few chickens, he puts one aside for me. That's Mrs. Moscowitz's chicken, he says.'"

The family ration books were in Mrs Moscowitz's handbag. Perhaps she had been marketing on her way to this interview.

"I love Paul Muni like my own son," she continued, reverting to "Counselor-at-Law." "When he was sick I prayed every day for him. He calls me Mamma, and he's so good to me. 'Mamma, did you get enough rest today?' he says, when I come to the theater at night. I have a dressing room on the stage, so I don't take any extra steps — and there's a chair for me when I'm waiting for my cues. Elmer Brown, the state manager, does that for me. He calls me Mamma, too, and so does the whole company.

"Paul Muni, what an artist! He is so true, so natural, in his part. He plays it better now than he did in the beginning when he made such a great hit. Oh, he was wonderful then, but now there is more heart, more deep feeling, in it. I try to tell him this, but he laughs and says, 'That's just because you like me, Mamma.'"

Some of the other stars with whom Jennie Moscowitz has acted were Sonnenthal, Thomashefsky, Adler and David Warfield. She had six seasons with Warfield, and for eight years she played the famous Mrs. Potash. There was "Kosher Kitty Kelly" for nearly a year, and she was in the original production of "Counselor-at-Law" for seventy-four weeks.

While she was still a child she studied acting at the Conservatory in Jassy, Rumania. ("I was the only Jewish pupil.") One of her instructors was Galinow, who had taught Bernhardt. It was he who recommended her to Bernhardt when the star came to Jassy to give a command performance before the king and queen. ("But I've told that often.") The girl acted in French with Bernhardt for five years.

"How I met my husband? I was eighteen when I came to New York in a Yiddish company," she related. "Max Moscowitz was a young bookkeeper at the theater, and he used to walk home with me after the show. One night another young man was waiting for me. Max didn't like that. 'But why?' I asked him. 'What right you got to say anything?' 'Because I want to marry you,' he said.

"We've been married fifty-five years. My husband ran five theaters in the East Side at different times, and he brought stars here from Europe. He is a sick man now — two years he's been sick. This afternoon when I left him I said: 'Papa, you read your paper and Mamma'll be back soon.'"

Jennie Moscowitz's enthusiasm makes her a born promoter. She can't help telling everybody in her neighborhood about "Counselor-at-Law," and she rarely comes to the theater without an order for tickets.

"They say, 'Here's the money; buy the tickets, Mrs. Moscowitz.' Some of these people never have gone downtown to the theater — only to picture houses near home. They say, 'We must see your show; but where is it and how do we get there?'"

Somewhere in the midst of her talk Mrs. Moscowitz slipped in the information that she expects before long to be a great-grandmother. ("That will be the baby of my granddaughter in Chicago.") There is another granddaughter, the youngest of them all, who wants to be an actress.

(Continued on Page Eight)

ANYTIME IS A BETTER TIME WITH A SWEET CAP

When you're rubbin', rubbin', rubbin'
To produce a shine on dubbin
Till the perspiration trickles down your chin,

Just remember that the serg.
Has boots at least as large —
And that's where a Sweet Cap fits in!

SWEET CAPORAL
CIGARETTES
"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked"

JEWISH AGENCY

(Continued from Page One)

cases, it was felt, would have a considerable effect on future Jewish participation in Palestine's war effort. The importance attached to the civilian cases is shown by the fact that the defendants in them are represented by two of Palestine's leading lawyers, Dr. Philip Joseph, of Tel Aviv and formerly of Montreal, and Asher Levitsky, of Jerusalem.

The laws of evidence and procedure in the military court are about the same as in a civil court. The president of the court, a military man, is assisted by two other British Army officers. They were Capts. George Wallace Anderson and Alfred Parker. Maj. J. L. Baxter, representing the Attorney General of Palestine, was the prosecutor.

All the military personnel taking part in the trial were of the legal profession in civilian life. An interpreter was available to translate from English into Hebrew for the benefit of the Jewish defendants. The trial was public, but since no notice of it had appeared in advance, only a limited number of persons sought entrance. The court house was guarded by Palestine police with a sprinkling of soldiers, mostly Palestinian.

The trial began at 9:15 when charges were heard against Private Charles A. Stoner of the Buffs and Christopher R. Harris of the Royal Sussex Regiment. Both, in their early twenties, were accused of "being in possession without lawful authority and without reasonable excuse of a quantity of Italian arms and Thomson sub-machine-gun ammunition at Haifa on Jan. 7, 1943."

This charge was followed by four others of a similar nature — being in illegal possession of German and Italian small-arms ammunition at Haifa at an unknown date between Jan. 6 and Feb. 24 of this year, and between Feb. 24 and March 9 having been in possession of 105,000 rounds of 30-calibre small-arms ammunition, also at Haifa. They were accused of unlawfully possessing 300 rifles at Haifa between March 9 and 26 and at some unknown date to have had three stolen rifles.

These defendants pleaded guilty in every instance. Various excursions they made while confessedly absent from the army without leave had taken them on several occasions into Egypt and almost as far as El Daba in the Western Desert in search of loot.

The two soldiers asserted that they had been approached in Italy by an arms ring-leader, Isaac Levy, who had subsequently bribed them to procure arms and ammunition from Army stores while he acted as a fence for the stolen property. Implicated also, and to a major degree, was one who they said was known to them as "the big boss," whose name they later learned to be sometimes Arazi and sometimes Yahuda Tannenbaum. Both Levy and Arazi are at present fugitives from justice with a reward set by the Palestine police for their capture.

The two defendants claimed in written statements, which were read aloud by the prosecutor, that in the acquisition of the stolen property they had worked in concert with two Jewish taxi drivers from Haifa, Abraham Rachlin, said to have been a Palestine policeman, and Leib Sirkin. Both acted as go-betweens in transactions affecting the two soldiers and Levy and Arazi according to testimony submitted by the prosecutor.

A certain high official of the Jewish Agency was alleged by the prosecutor to have had knowledge of the practice of acquiring arms for distribution presumably among such sections of the Jewish population as would be interested for nationalistic reasons in arming themselves. This official did not appear in court.

Later, according to testimony submitted by Inspector William Alfred Curtiss of the civilian investigation office of the Palestine police, Harris and Stoner identified this official from a photograph of him, which had been put before them as one of sixteen pictures of men and had been selected without hesitation. Counsel for the defense, seeking to prove how both defendants had been tools of the "vast organization," referred to this official as one of those implicated in the enterprise of purchasing and smuggling arms.

Stoner and Harris, having pleaded guilty to all the charges, became witnesses for the prosecution and, according to the counsel for the defense, Inspector Curtiss and the prosecutor, had given invaluable assistance in the crown's case. It was alleged that they had been arrested last March for deserting, not the illegal possession of arms, to which they confessed later. For some time before their arrest, it was said they had wished to discontinue the illicit practice and later decided to tell everything they knew to the authorities.

Major Verdin, pleading in behalf of the two soldier defendants, asked the court to bear in mind that both had joined the Army young and inexperienced. They had been [illegible] by the money that [illegible] had been able to pay. For one transaction alone, it was alleged, 900 Palestine pounds, or about $3,600 had been paid to them jointly. The court was also requested to show indulgence to persons who had proved helpful in the present disclosures.

The arms ring, Major Verdin said, had tentacles not only in Palestine but beyond its borders. The men employed in the ring, he said, were ruthless criminals engaged in treasonable acts of a most serious nature, namely, depriving the armed forces of weapons.

Major Verdin suggested that persons who in good faith had sent funds from abroad to Palestine with the object of bettering the plight of unfortunate Jewish refugees, would be disappointed if they knew that (in some cases the money raised) went into base enterprises inimical to the cause of the United Nations.

The president of the court, prior to passing sentence, said he was aware of the iniquity of the arms ring and that he believed both defendants had been used in unscrupulous fashion. However, the charges against them were of utmost gravity, he added, and he sentenced each of them to fifteen years in prison.

Harris testified that the defendant, Abraham Rachlin, charged with the illegal possession of 105,360 pounds of ammunition at Haifa on or about Feb. 25, 1943, had been with him at the time and identified him and codefendant Sirkin as having been party to the theft of the ammunition.

Rachlin's counsel later attempted to discredit the witness, chiefly on the ground that he was a deserter. The counsel questioned Harris' testimony and hinted that he had been in collusion with Inspector Curtiss in an effort not only to make the prosecution against Rachlin successful but to involve personages prominent in Zionist circles. Mr. Levitsky hinted that previous mention of the Jewish Agency official had indicated an effort on the part of the prosecution to implicate someone high in the Jewish Agency.

The Jewish Agency is statutory under the mandate of July 24, 1922, Article IV in the mandate for Palestine, "for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the Jewish national home and in the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine and, subject always to the control of the administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country."

CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

An Impartial Medium for the Dissemination of Jewish News and Views
Published Weekly by the Canadian Jewish Review

Montreal: Room 503, 1253 McGill College Ave. Phone MArquette 1208-4-5
Toronto: Room 1207, 21 Dundas Square Phone ELgin 1426-7

Entered as Second-Class Mail at the Post Office at Ottawa, in December 1921. Subscription Price $1.00 per year, United States $2.00.

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I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

AUGUST 20, 1943 VOL. XXV, No. 46

Josiah Wedgwood, Great Friend Of The Jews

By Shlomo Grodzensky

Many have suffered a heavy blow in the death of Josiah Wedgwood. In English Parliamentary circles the member from Newcastle-under-Lyme was very popular. In the British Labor Party he was one of the foremost builders, and remained to his last day one of its most independent and yet most loyal partisans. But the blow suffered by the Jewish people and by Zionism must seem to us the most painful. For he was our Wedgwood in many ways: the irreplaceable Englishman who was completely devoted to our affairs, concerned with our woes, our struggles and hopes, the one whom we regarded as practically one of our own.

At the age of seventy-one, Wedgwood stood in the midst of a colorful, exciting life. On his father's side he was a scion of a great and wealthy industrial family; and his great-great-grandfather was that Josiah Wedgwood who founded the famous porcelain pottery works. There is also another Wedgwood tradition, of generations of active devotion to the cause of oppressed peoples. His great-great-grandfather stood up for the American Revolution. [illegible] have been sympathetic to the liberties of Ireland, Poland and Finland.

The heroes of Wedgwood's youth were those who stood out against the state and the accepted opinion. The ideal he was taught was that there can be no higher duty than to fight for the weak and helpless. And such ideals formed the whole course of his life, which was a continuous battle for those who had been robbed of their rights, a battle conducted in the government, outside the government, and on occasion against the government.

Wedgwood was an ardent Englishman and a protagonist of the British Empire. But his country and his Empire were dear to him as a great historic heritage contributing to human freedom. He regarded the advantages and the power which nature or circumstances had granted to his people as imposing an obligation.

He considered the British Empire as a testing ground for procedures of peaceful human advance and new forms of social association, as a school in which backward or politically immature peoples should be educated to freedom and independence. As an individual, also, he was convinced that his privileged status and freedom from material cares made him a debtor to others who were less fortunate.

It was the custom of the Wedgwood family for one son in each generation to devote himself to the family business, while the others served the public interests which appealed to them. Wedgwood was not one of those who entered into the pottery works. He planned to be a marine engineer, and upon completing his studies spent several years as an instructor in a British Admiralty shipyard. During the Boer war he served in the army, and was elevated to the rank of captain. This was his introduction to the colonial problem, with which he became more intimately acquainted as a judge among the natives of South Africa.

His Parliamentary career began in 1906. At first he was a liberal of the agressive and militant type, fighting for such unpopular causes as agrarian reform, better treatment of the natives in Africa, and the suffrage for women.

In the first World War, Wedgwood re-entered the army. As a man of broad culture he was equally at home in Goethe as in the British poets. But he regarded Prussianism as the greatest threat to human freedom, and Anglo-American democracy as its greatest promise.

Returning from the wars as a Colonel, he joined the Labor Party, becoming one of its leading spirits in the early post-war years of its spectacular expansion. He was a member of the first Labor Cabinet until his conflict with Ramsay McDonald. The two were separated by a psychological chasm; McDonald, a child of extreme poverty, whose personal ambitions were often identical in his mind with the interests of the Labor Party, a man who could be swayed by a smile from a Noble Lord or a Lady Londonderry; Wedgwood, a man without petty ambitions, whose wealth was a constant reminder to him of his obligations, and who was thoroughly imbued with the knightly motto, "I serve."

In recent years Wedgwood was no longer active in the Labor Party leadership, although he continued in the Commons and later in the House of Lords. The folk of his town, where his family had lived for generations, could never have conceived of being represented in Parliament by anybody but a Wedgwood. He was thus subject to no political pressure from any side. The loyalty of his constituency, upon which a Wedgwood could always count, made him perfectly free to act as his conscience commanded.

Even in the British Parliament, he was regarded as an eccentric, holding his seat on the basis of an almost feudal tradition and representing neither family nor class interests. He always fought against special privileges of birth and wealth. He was an advocate not only of the oppressed of his own people, but of the semi-civilized negroes of the African jungle and of nations who had lost their freedom, of the homeless and the refugees.

He loved us Jews with his whole noble soul, even though he did not always understand us. After the White Paper was published, he publicly stated his regret in Parliament that the Jews confined themselves to protests and criticisms; and that while, as he said, good plans were being made in quiet for blowing up bridges, attacking British army platoons and similar good ideas, it all ended with mere talk. We heard his words, and smiled.

How could this fortunate son of a stable, free people, understand our scruples, our hesitancy, our fears and cares? For us the homeland was still, as the poet Mordecai Temkin said, "a spoonful of delight held gingerly in the hand." Yet his very reproaches against a people whose back had been bent by centuries of exile only increased our love for the friend who treated us like free men and expected us to act like free men.

When Wedgwood visited us in America for the second time, during the present war, he looked old and weak. It was after the terrible winter of the Nazi Blitz. With a quiet stoicism and gentle humor he told us of the suffering of England, and assured us that they were fully prepared to suffer for many years more until the final victory. He spoke also about his five grandchildren then in America; and when he called them "my refugee grandchildren," one sensed a certain satisfaction that it was granted to him and his family also to suffer that fate which had formerly been reserved only for the weakest of men and nations.

When Wedgwood's autobiography appeared a few years ago, it had a foreword by Winston Churchill in which the conservative Prime Minister saluted his "gallant friend" the Socialist, in the warmest terms, as the embodiment of everything precious in the British tradition. Wedgwood's own sense of continuity and pride in tradition are best expressed by his fantasy of a dream conversation with the first of the Wedgwoods, the Prince of the Potters. To his ancestor, Wedgwood reported:

"We supply the finest china in the world, but only the Americans can now afford to buy. Indeed we live on them."

"America! Do you mean Franklin's thirteen colonies?"

"Surely! Do you remember writing: 'I thank my stars and Lord North that America is free, as one refuge from the iron hand of tyranny?' They have been that refuge in war and peace."

"Wars! Do you still have wars?"

"We have just finished killing a million English and about twelve million of others. Four of your isme fell, three Wedgwoods and a Darwin."

"A Darwin? Did Sukey marry Robert then? I always hoped she would."

"Yes, and their son discovered truth and belongs to the ages."

"How so?"

"The Darwins belong to the caste of science; we to the caste of potters."

"Are you too a potter?"

"The chance did not come my way. My brother and son are now in Etruria. For the last twenty-four years Newcastle has sent me to Parliament."

"What, you sat by the grace of the Levesons-Gowers, the nominees of Trentham?"

"Sir, you wrote in 1783: 'Every member of the State must have a vote or be a slave.' After a hundred years your Major Cartwright triumphed, and forty thousand electors sent me to Westminster. Trentham is pulled down."

"What are your politics?"

"Yours, sir! Hatred of cruelty, injustice and snobbery, and an undying love of freedom."

And Wedgwood closes, "Then I heard a voice say, 'Carry on,' and the Prince of Potters vanished."

For us Jews, too, Wedgwood was an embodiment of a tradition. He was England; that Britain which was the first to stand before the Hitler storm; the guardian of the humanist tradition against the assaults of the right and the left; the great promise of the peaceful reconstruction of our ruined social order; the England of the Balfour Declaration, whose best sons in peace and war have always reminded its rulers of the sanctity of promises and of loyalty to friends.

The tradition which he represented for us has not ended with him. But he himself, his courage and spirit, his word of cheer and smile of friendship will be sadly missed in the somber future that faces us.

This article is from the Jewish Frontier.

Anti-Semitism At Plage Laval: Where The Real Blame Rests

By L. D. McClintock, Of Knowlton, Quebec

The following appeared as a letter to the Montreal Gazette and is reprinted at the request of Review readers:

I think that the very regrettable Plage Laval anti-semite demonstration, of recent date, has a sinister significance out of proportion even to the demerits of that sordid event in itself.

On its own merits, this Plage Laval affair has all the earmarks of a low-planned, criminal enterprise. And the fact that nothing has been done about it is symptomatic of abysmal degeneracy of the Canadian public conscience, if any. Oh, yes, I know how horrified many good people were that this manifestation of deep-seated putrescence in our 'Christian' Canadian society, should have come to such a head. But let us be honest and not place all the blame on the pitiful hoodlums who perpetrated the Plage Laval atrocity.

The real blame rests with the average-run, 'nice' Canadian person, who shudders at the mere thought of blood-letting; who would not even drown a kitten (preferring rather to let the poor little thing die of exposure after its 'amusement value' is over with). Yes, there are hundreds and thousands, such 'fine', Christian, Canadians, whose innermost prejudices find such expressions as "My dear, the place is positively ruined since they let the Jews come there," or "Of course, we are very careful as to whom we sell adjoining properties," and so on ad nauseam. So please do not be unduly horrified, my 'gentle' sisters, because you have provided the 'moral' background for the hideous Plage Laval incident.

Now, assuming of course that there is sufficient decency left in our Christian Canadian makeup, it would seem to be high time to snap out of the senseless, widespread, insidious, cowardly anti-semitism which is ingrained in the minds of our society.

I for one think the world is badly in need of a pro-semitism; and why not? It would be futile to try to catalogue even a fraction of our indebtedness to Jewish culture. Ethnologically, probably it is safe to say that there is no clear-cut Jewish racial stock today. Racially, the individual Jew is pretty typical of the country or countries in which his ancestors have lived for the last several centuries. There is one point on which the Jew differs from other people; he does not make his religion a medium for cynical opportunism. He worships God, not for the purpose of saving his soul from a problematical damnation, but out of a filial allegiance beyond our poor powers of appreciation.

Some Jews may seem 'noisy' and objectionable, but while these are typical of their limited backgrounds, they are far from being typical of their 'race' generally. Please remember that people who have been held under repression for generations, solely by cowardly discrimination of 'Christian' laws, when these same people find themselves in a land where the actual laws are not discriminatory, naturally enough there is a tendency to "whoop 'er up a bit." But even then what of it?

We are not so nice ourselves; or at any rate we tend to gravitate into our several, social corrals on some basis at least in keeping with our individual inclinations and aspirations. We, Anglo-Saxons in particular, have a useful inferiority complex which in a general way works to minimize social face-slapping to too painful an extent. But the average Jew having no inferiority complex, tends to go where he likes, and to act as he likes. If he wants to eat garlic he eats garlic.

Sub-consciously he just does not give a damn for anybody. He is so taken up with enjoying comparative freedom that he even forgets to be polite. But give him time; he will eventually become as nice-smelling and unidentifiable as ourselves. This brings up an appropriate comparison:

Take a bunch of pigs that have always run together, except for minor squabbles now and again, they get on harmoniously together; but let there be introduced to their midst one or more strange pigs, with an ever so slightly different scent, and immediately there is a serious row. The nice pigs try to kill the unknown stranger. Just like our nice Christian public subconsciously tries to do with the Jew. Of course if the farmer puts some machine oil on the noses of all the pigs, both the original lot and the introduced ones, there appears to be no mutually antagonistic sniffing, and so they are just all 'pigs together' and no uncomfortable questions asked.

So perhaps the only real difference between us and the few among many Jews who pass unnoticed in public, is just a slight difference in 'odor.' If we Canadians are to continue to pattern our social relations on that of our pigs, perhaps it would be well for the Jews to simply study our pig-like manners and then perhaps they will get on with us.

But surely such tactics should not be necessary. Surely we can act 'grown-up' and behave like real people. In the meantime, we should feel deeply ashamed that there is no serious attempt being made to implement the much-vaunted, but poorly-substantiated Law and Order of this country.

Bigotry In Quebec

The Jewish Advocate, of Boston, Mass., says:

The medieval bigotry displayed by the City Council of Quebec in preventing the local Jewish community from erecting a synagogue within its limits would be a source of indignation in peacetime; it is cause for an even deeper anger in wartime when the sons of Canadian Jewry are playing a valiant role among the gallant armies of Canada. The tragic irony of the Quebec City situation is underlined by the announcement of the rules governing the Amgot, as promulgated in Sicily by General Sir Harold Alexander, chief of the Amgot there.

All laws based on race, religion or color are annulled and complete freedom of warship is established. How cruel a farce the allied rules in Sicily must seem to Canadian Jewish soldiers familiar with the fact that back home anti-Semites are preventing their fathers—and have prevented them for ten years—from erecting a new synagogue in a Canadian city. It is the type of ironic situation that the Axis propagandists exploit effectively, even though they would never object to what the Quebec City Council is doing.

In announcing that the City Council has once again acted to prevent the building of a synagogue, H. M. Caiserman, General Secretary of the Canadian Jewish Congress, pointed out; "The issue involved is of vital concern not only to every Canadian Jew but to every citizen of this country who wishes to see freedom of worship maintained in Canada." He might well have added that it is of vital concern to every citizen of the western hemisphere who wants to see practical amplification of the Four Freedoms.

Two aspects of the Quebec City problem call for comment, aside from the basic issue. First, it would be interesting to see whether Catholics in the United States and Canada will be as eager to denounce the destruction of the rights of Jews in Quebec City, a Catholic city, as they are to condemn the destruction of the military objectives in Rome. Secondly, the Canadian Jewish Congress is to be congratulated for the forthright manner in which it is bringing the matter to public attention. The problem cannot be solved by silence, only by exposure to public view.

TROUPER SIXTY YEARS, IS BACK

(Continued from Page Seven)

Her name is Marilyn, and grandma has rather a weakness for Marilyn's ambition.

"Acting today is much better than it used to be — more [illegible] I like it, talking like nobody ever talked in this world! But no one does that any more, am I glad. I like to feel my part, to live it. That is the way Paul Muni and I act our scenes together, and that is a great joy to me."

The warmth and humanity that audiences feel in Jennie Moscowitz is not put on with her make-up. It comes from her heart.

Feminist Leader Dies In Zurich

Dr. Lida Gustav Heymann, internationally known leader in feminist and peace movements died in Zurich, Switzerland. She was 75 years old.

Born in Hamburg, Germany, Dr. Heymann when still a young woman founded one of the first progressive kindergartens in Germany and established the first commercial school to train young women as apprentices and clerks. Later she led a drive against vice in Hamburg.

In 1900 she moved to Munich where she joined Dr. Anita Augspurg in establishing the women's suffrage movement in Germany. During the first World War, she was expelled from Bavaria because of her opposition to the war, and, in January, 1915, went to The Hague where, with Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Holland she helped organize the first International Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Elected vice president of this first congress, she returned to Germany to organize the German section.

In 1924 she attended the fifth biennial congress of the league in Washington, D. C., as a German delegate. In 1933, forced into exile by the Nazis, she established her home in Zurich.

In late years she worked untiringly for the welfare of refugees in France, Switzerland and elsewhere.

A resolution demanding that the contributions of Jews, Negroes and other minorities to the development of the United States be made a permanent part of history courses in the schools of the State of New York was introduced in the Assembly.

GRANDFATHER OF 13 IN WAR DIES AT 104

Abraham Pinkofsky, who lost three grandsons in the Russian Army and had nine grandsons in the armed forces of the United States, died at his home, 2126 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, N.Y. He was 104 years old.

Another grandson, a Red Army flyer, was cited last week for valor in downing several German planes.

Mr. Pinofsky came to the United States in 1921 to live with a daughter, Mrs. Florence Slutsky. Three years ago he was run down by a street car in the Bronx, and he never recovered completely from his injuries.

Among his grandsons in the American armed forces are Captain Davis Weiss, chief surgeon at Fort Totten, Queens; Captain Philip Shain, of the Medical Administration Corps, Columbus, Ohio, and Lieutenant David Marcus, of the Army Medical Corps.